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CRISIS UNLIKELY IF CHINA BARS FOREIGN RIGHTS

Powers Not Expected to Enforce Extraterritorial Privileges by Arms

EARLY ABROGATION HELD CHINA'S PLAN

American Policy to Soften Abrupt Transition From Foreign Courts to Native

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR ELITE
WASHINGTON—The reported intention of the Chinese Nationalists of throwing extraterritoriality overboard on or after Jan. 1, 1930 and with or without consent of the great powers, threatens to complicate Far Eastern relations.

The Nanking Government is now preparing a reply to the notes of the United States and other powers, which notes declared that abolition of extraterritorial rights at present would be premature.

Chinese officials, it is stated here, are already taking matters into their own hands, and in some instances are ignoring provisions of extraterritorial treaties. Germany, Russia, Austria, Bolivia and Persia have either been forced to give up extraterritorial rights, or have voluntarily abandoned them. Great Britain, Japan, the United States and Sweden promised 20 years ago to abolish similar rights, if conditions within China warranted. The Strawn Commission in 1925, composed of representatives of 13 powers, including China, proposed a course of reform in China looking to eventual abolition of the system.

China Held Unprepared

In the face of all this, the report of the United States and other nations on Aug. 10, not yet published, is understood to declare that abolition would be premature. Against China's desire to regain the right to exercise political jurisdiction over the nationals of the treaty powers, is the contention that China is not yet prepared to undertake this responsibility.

It is generally believed that if China eventually drops extraterritoriality without consent of the powers, the powers will not resort to force. This is not to say that the treaty nations believe that China will be wise in dropping the system immediately. Under this system machinery has been built up to settle disputes within China between Chinese and Occidentals, or between Occidentals themselves. Without the machinery, if gross miscarriages of justice occurred under Chinese supervision, foreign intervention might follow. This is the risk that the nationalists take if they precipitately abandon extraterritoriality; and indications are that they are prepared to take the risk.

The American State Department policy hopes to soften the abrupt transition which the expected change from the present system of foreign courts and jurisdictional agencies in China to native courts may produce.

System Alleged Imperfect
The extraterritorial system is admittedly imperfect. The Strawn commission recommended reforms to end disputes over jurisdiction, injustices to Chinese and anomalies and inequalities. On the other hand, it said, "in China at the present time there is no effective security against arbitrary action by the military authorities with respect to life, liberty or property, in so far as such security can be afforded by an effective functioning of the Chinese civil and judicial authorities."

The relative importance of the matter to the 16 foreign powers involved in the distribution of nationality among 243,000 persons enjoying extraterritorial privileges. Ninety-eight per cent are Japanese, British, United States, Portuguese, and French. Of these five countries, 87 per cent are Japanese, 6 per cent British, 4 per cent American, 1 per cent Portuguese, and 1 per cent French.

May Evacuate Harbin
LONDON (AP)—A Peiping dispatch to the Daily Mail says that the diplomatic body there is considering ordering the evacuation of all nations from Harbin, Manchurian railroad center, in view of continued reports of a Russian advance against that city.

The London Times, summarizing events of the past week, seems doubtful that peace will be maintained and thinks the hopeful tone taken by Tokyo could be discounted by the fact it was to Japan's interest to see that war was averted.

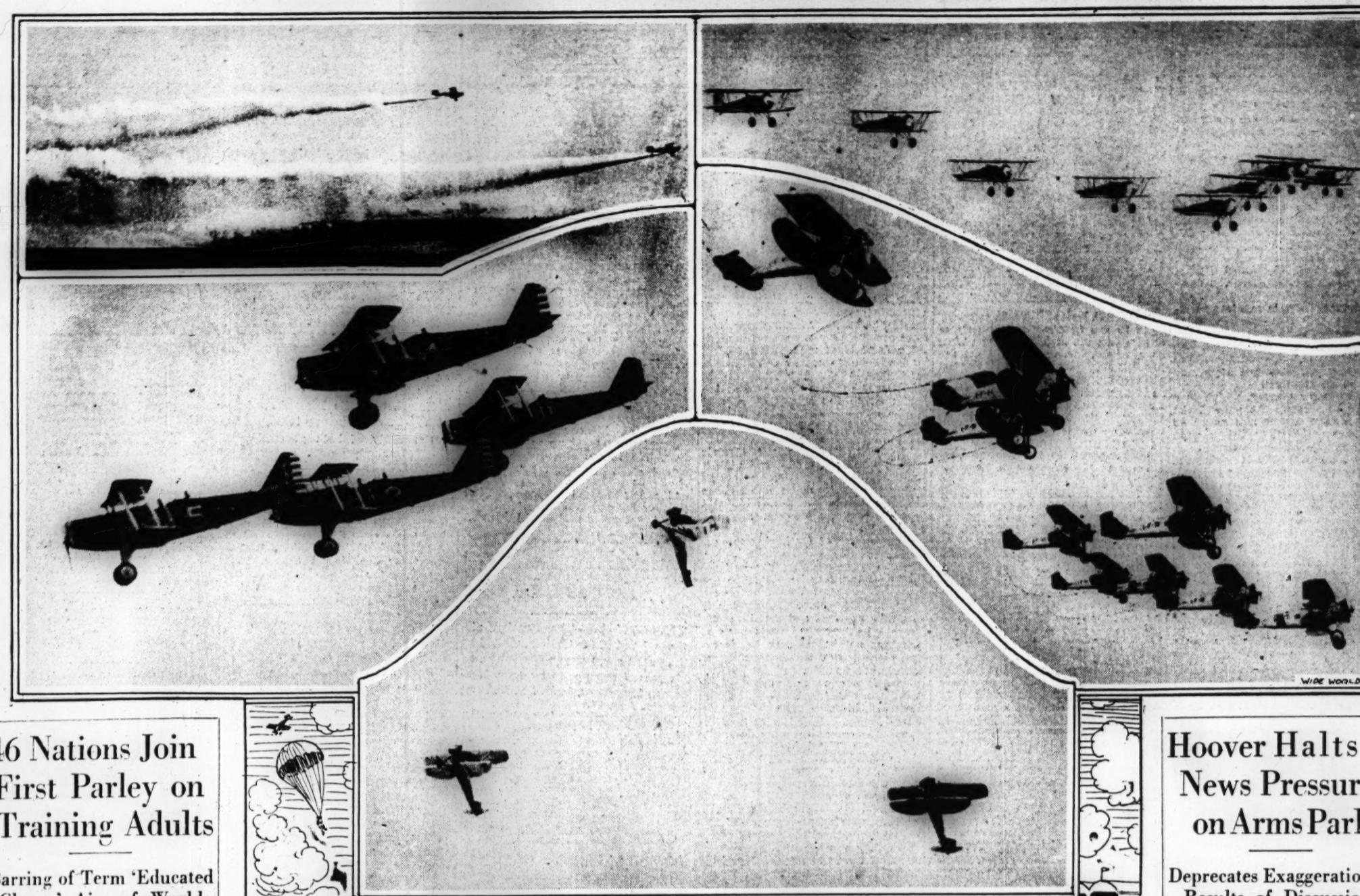
Despite the Russian denial that its troops had crossed the Manchurian border, Chinese military sources maintained that the Russians still held Tungning near the eastern border, over which a battle was reported to have waged several days ago.

FOUR NEW SHIPS AUTHORIZED
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Shipping Board has approved a loan of \$6,000,000 to the American Export Steamship Company of New York for the construction of four new cargo vessels to operate in the north Atlantic-Mediterranean-Black Sea trade.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1929
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14
Sporting News—Page 10
Financial News—Page 12 and 13
FEATURES
Antiques and Interior Decoration 6-7
The Plainclothesman 8
Music News and Reviews 8
The Home Forum 9
A Book of Poems (With French Translation)
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 11
Daily Features 10
Editorials 13

Elite of the Air Flock to Cleveland for National Show and Races



46 Nations Join First Parley on Training Adults

Barring of Term 'Educated Classes' Aim of World Congress in Britain

By W. W. HILL,
Former President of the British National Union of Teachers

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—"Why not organize tutorial classes for bankers to study Plato and for stock brokers to study European history?" asked Dr. Masterman, Bishop of Plymouth, speaking at the opening session of the world adult education conference here, which is attended by more than 400 delegates from 46 countries, 66 of whom are the official representatives of their respective governments.

The Bishop said it was a mistake to imagine that intellectual stagnation was confined to the artisan class or indeed to any class. He urged banishment of the phrase "educated class" from the popular vocabulary.

Adult education must be guarded, he said, from the intrusion of class consciousness. The adult educational movement wants to build up a new brotherhood in the world—a brotherhood of men and women, who have found the secret of comradeship in a common quest after knowledge, a common love of truth. Before men of today lies the inspiring task of transforming education from a barrier of separation between man and man into a bond of union.

Learning as Aid to Peace
The Bishop dwelt on the international aspect of the world adult education movement. The quest for material things, he said, leads to competition, and later to contest, for material things are limited in quantity; but the fruits of learning, the intangible results of human achievement, are not fixed in quantity and supply leads to co-operation not competition, a world at school would be a world at peace.

Dr. Mansbridge, president of the conference, said that doubts may be expressed as to the value of education, regarded as the acquisition of knowledge in schools or classes, but this should not be confused with the larger meaning of education, namely, the unfolding of the splendor of life.

The wise man is the one who relates his being to all he perceives or divines. The purpose of adult education is to add to "the multitude of the wise."

Right to Choose

Dr. Mansbridge uttered a warning against the intrusion of political or other propaganda into the work of adult classes. The true adult educator, he said, cares little for any ulterior motive. His business is the development of personality. He will in his educational work, have no interest in mere propaganda, however necessary it may be in some place.

The adult education movement further recognizes the right of every man to choose the content and the method of his education for himself.

The movement in England had gained strength because it united in one body the scholar and the industrial worker. Universities, trade unions, co-operative societies and the Board of Education had worked hand in hand.

Besides the recruitment of many thousands in Rumania, the French Foreign Mission has been notably in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Poland is already supplying regularly more than any other nation. During the past week 1000 Polish workmen entered France, as compared with half the number of Italians and only some 250 Germans.

One reason for the necessity of going to Central Europe for men is

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CLEVELAND, O.—Huge commercial airplanes, huddling close under the high roofs of Cleveland's Public Hall, and tiny "coupes of the clouds" flew for admiration at the National Aeronautical Exposition, which opened here Aug. 24, in conjunction with the National Air Races. Airplanes, motors, and accessories valued at \$3,000,000, according to the officials, covered a vast floor space in what is called the largest exposition of its kind ever conducted in the United States.

Such an outcome, speakers said, would not mean the extinction of small aviation, though absorption in big business. Rather, its preservation through co-ordination. As the first step toward this end Benjamin A. Javits of New York, author of the recently published book, "Make Everybody Rich, Industry's New Goal," proposed to the round table on planned prosperity the formation of an "American Institute of Industrial Co-ordination."

True "Cultural Prosperity"
The effect of industrial co-ordination of this far-reaching character, Mr. Javits contended, will be to make possible not merely isolated instances of a "cultural wage" but a true "cultural prosperity" which will supply to an increasingly greater number of workers not merely the basic necessities of food, shelter, clothing and transportation, but education, travel, music, research and the opportunity to enjoy the finer things of living.

The elimination of profitless competition through industrial co-ordination

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Nationally spectacular features of the event are nine air derbies. Fliers in four of the transcontinental derbies already are winging their way over widely separated routes with Cleveland their destination. The National Women's Air Derby, the first transcontinental race ever held for women, is perhaps the most colorful. It is being conducted under auspices of the National Exchange Club, and local clubs on control cities along the route from Santa

Airplanes Zoom Over Cleveland Night and Day for Aero Festival

Racers Head East From All Parts of United States, and Throng Views \$3,000,000 Collection of Air Craft—Parade Opens Exposition

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Monica, Calif., to Cleveland are acting as hosts to the women.

It is an all-woman's event. Not even men mechanics were allowed aboard a plane. The women fliers were determined before the start.

About 20 fliers left the California city Aug. 18 for the 2800-mile race. Miss Louise McPhetridge von Theden of Pittsburgh was leading the fliers in the heavy plane class at Wichita, Kan., Friday night's control point, with Miss Phoebe Omile of Memphis, Tenn., holding the lead in the light plane class. Altogether, 15 planes reached Wichita, according to dispatches received here.

Representatives of the occupying powers met again, Aug. 24, and were

said to be making notable progress toward a concordat on the question of the demilitarized area after withdrawal of allied troops.

The French are engaged in discussions on reparations. Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, rejected the new proposals which the other creditor powers made to meet the British requirements for a larger share of German reparations.

This increased the amount offered to Britain by slight extent, and the British would not consider it.

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TIMBER TRAIL 'GUIDES' GREET BRITISH LEADER

Scouting 'More Gypsylife' in England, Delegate Tells.
Mackinac Girls .

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNING, Mich.—Scouting in England is more gypsylife than in America, declared Miss Madred Lovett, director of the English Girl Guides addressing girls of the Chicago Timber Trail at the Mackinac State Forest Purchase and here. Miss Lovett, who has been sent by the Camp Directors Association of London to visit the eastern section of the United States, went on:

"We have no permanent buildings, local organization. We camp only ten days and longer than a fortnight or three weeks at a time. We camp as Girl Guides, regardless of race, sex, age or society, and are open to all with any school. We have no private camps. We cook for ourselves in the woods, and do not ask any help."

Girl Guides and Boy Scouts of the world are going to be the people who will bring the greater part of the world's civilization," declared Miss Lovett. "When Guides and Scouts meet, there is a common need of law and uniform. We are not for a common cause, and we cannot fight when there is a feeling that we are really banded together in one great brotherhood and sisterhood, with a spirit of adventure, laughter, and romance."

"The worth while persons" she said, "are those who put more into life than they take out, and are less in the lookout for what they are going to get out of life than for what they are putting into it." She declared that there is always a greater degree of peace between nations when the people understand each other.

"I have been sent over to exchange camp ideas, to promote good feelings and good fellowship with America, and to bring a message of good will from all our Girl Guides and Boy Scouts in England, who with one accord said, 'Give them our good wishes.'

Orchestra Admits Women Violinists

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK.—Parity of men musicians has just been offered women by the Conductories, Symphony Orchestra, hitherto known as the American Symphony Ensemble, in an announcement that its appointments would be governed by musical ability alone.

The action of the orchestra, which is now in its second year, is an innovation in orchestral organizations, and 10 women have already made application for positions in the strings.

"We want to make our organization democratic in fact as well as in name," Michel Bernstein, chairman of the executive committee of the orchestra, said. "We shall begin by taking women for the strings only."

The standard of equality will be maintained, he said, and no special favors will be shown women members, such as precedence in going to their seats.

Logged-Off Land Tested for Pine

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEDFORD, Ore.—A federal experiment in raising yellow pine timber on logged-off lands is under way in the entire Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Tests are under the supervision of T. T. Munger, director of the Pacific Northwest forest experiment station.

One of the most interesting features of the study is that being made in the Deschutes National Forest, where a 10-acre plot of pumice soil has been planted to western yellow pine 1200 trees to the acre. It was seeded two years ago, and now the embryo trees are eight inches tall on the logged-off land.

On this plot, as well as on others, the study of the growth and yield, the source of seed, the rapidity of growth and its hardness, are under observation.

BUILDERS MUST ALTER PLANS SET AT \$75,000,000

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK.—New York builders must change plans involving about \$75,000,000 worth of tenement house construction in order to meet the new multiple dwellings act. It has just been announced by William F. Doeden, tenement house commissioner.

Most of these plans, he explained, were filed between the time the dwellings act was declared unconstitutional in June, until the recent reversal of the decision by the Court of Appeals. Every effort will be made by the commissioner of prevent delays which would lead to unemployment.

RESERVE BANK INQUIRY FORECAST IN SENATE

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—Smith W. Brookhart, Jr., Senator from Iowa, and William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, forecast a senatorial inquiry into the Federal Reserve Board's activities and the national banking

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Bigger Mergers Urged as Way Out for 'Little Fellow' in Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and the amendment of the anti-trust laws to permit the average small business to achieve the benefits of combination which big business has obtained despite the anti-trust laws were pronounced essential to the attainment of general and sustained prosperity.

"Industry," Mr. Jarvis said, "is much closer to the people today than the Government, much more important, much more a part of them."

Ford, General Motors, United States Steel and the other industries of the Nation have mainly brought about whatever prosperous condition we are in. The Government has not done this.

"In fact, the Government and its laws officially stand in the path of any real progress toward my proposed standard of living. There are tens of thousands of businesses in a state of profitless prosperity. All of which makes it somewhat unusual and somewhat unbelievable that we are in a prosperous state."

Politics and Economics Kilt

As to the growing recognition of the importance of industry to people as a whole, Mr. Jarvis, without appealing either Communist or Fascist philosophy, pointed to the facts that in Russia and Italy the political and economic sides of government are so closely knit it is impossible to determine where one begins and the other leaves off.

"History has taught us," Mr. Jarvis concluded, "that a civilization is great as it has more slaves. For the first time in the affairs of man, it is given to our civilization to have unlimited slaves who are not human slaves."

"These new slaves are electric power, machines, credit, and such knowledge as sufficient scientific principles as to make one believe that we can perform any miracle just so long as we can mentally picture it."

As a means of furthering the coordination of business it was Mr. Jarvis' suggestion that the Federal Trade Commission be placed in the same ratio to all industry as the Interstate Commerce Commission is to public utilities, and that its membership be increased from 5 to 11 members so that it may be representative of industry, finance, labor, agriculture and the general public.

John F. Tinsley, vice-president and general manager of Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., believed that it was now almost universally recognized among employers of the United States that high wages and high living standards represent the common goal of both employer and employee.

Royal S. Meeker, statistician and economist, discussing the merits of the Irving Fisher plan for stabilizing money by varying the amount of the gold dollar at the price level varies

that the banking policies of the central banks of the United States, England, and Germany seemed to be directed toward supplying a flow of credit sufficient to maintain a stable price level.

The bank of France, he believed, seems to be reverting "to the mercantilist practice of hoarding gold, but it may be brought to reason by an appeal to reason."

In his evening lecture, Prof. T. E. Gregory of London traced the current trends of British foreign trade. He contended that tariff protection in whatever form would not serve the best interest of Great Britain and that imperial preference was not accomplishing its purpose. He felt that British production costs would have to be reduced and the noncompetitive markets more intensely developed.

SENATOR TYSON HAS PASSED ON

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON (AP)—Lawrence Tyson, Senator from Tennessee, who passed on at Stratford, near Philadelphia, was a veteran of the World War and the Spanish American War and his five years in the Senate were characterized by his interest in soldier legislation. In the World War he served as brigadier-general in command of the thirteenth division. He engaged in the Ypres-Lys and the Somme offensives and was awarded the distinguished service medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service.

Returning to Knoxville, Tenn., after the war, he was successful in business, engaging in the cotton industry and publishing the Knoxville Sentinel. In 1924, he was elected as a Democrat to the Senate, his term expiring in 1931. He was co-author of the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill giving disabled emergency officers of the World War the same retirement allowances as regular officers.

RADIO TUBE MAKERS ESTABLISH MERGER

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK.—Consolidation of the Nasontron Tube Company, the Televal Corporation and the Magnatone Corporation into a single organization known as the National Union Radio Corporation, has just been announced. The new company is expected to be the largest in the world devoting itself exclusively to the manufacture of radio tubes. Combined production is estimated between 75,000 and 100,000 tubes a day.

The present consolidation, it was said, is expected to be enlarged further by acquisition of the Northern Manufacturing Company.

AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS PRAISED FOR CONDUCT

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK.—Praise of the American Boy Scouts at the World Jamboree at Birkenhead, Eng., was voiced by Dan C. Beard, first honorary

President of the Boy Scouts of America, who has just returned here with a contingent of Scouts on the steamship Berengaria of the Cunard Line. Their behavior, he said, was such as to arouse the admiration of everyone.

Arriving on board the Berengaria with Mr. Beard were the Seacons of the flagship Ironsides from Chicago, who won first honors at the Jamboree. With them was Howard Gillett, chairman of the National Sea-scouts' Committee and their honorary skipper.

Rodgers might feel about it took the matter of aerial gas warfare extremely seriously.

He said that the use of gas was only beginning to become effective when the World War ended and he attributed attempts to minimize its importance to those who advocated old warfare methods and those who wanted to divert attention from the actual facts.

Admiral Hussey's emphasis upon the need of "moral armament," instead of moral disarmament, also found Mr. Young in disagreement.

He believed that "moral armament" usually means defensive military alliances, and it was in this category that he classified the Locarno Treaties.

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Admiral Hussey's emphasis upon the need of "moral armament," instead of moral disarmament, also found Mr. Young in disagreement.

He believed that "moral armament" usually means defensive military alliances, and it was in this category that he classified the Locarno Treaties.

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BRITISH START ROADS PLAN TO AID WORKLESS

**£7,000,000 to Be Spent on
Public Works by North-
ern Section**

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The Ministry of Transport has received public works schemes amounting to £7,000,000, from eight county councils of the northern division of England, as part of the program to end unemployment.

A feature of the enterprises is the stipulation that married men get preference in the work. Durham County submits a £2,000,000 five-year program, Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire propose respectively a £1,500,000 and £600,000 program for trunk roads and West Riding and Cumberland allocate respectively £70,000 and £100,000 for various works.

Six county boroughs also have applied for grants for public works. Liverpool requests £2,000,000; Manchester £1,250,000; Leeds £500,000; Sheffield £500,000; Newcastle £300,000; Southport £100,000; Rotherham £100,000.

Glasgow corporation, meanwhile, launching a great double offensive against unemployment and slums, has obtained sanction to borrow £2,500,000 for additional housing schemes.

Private enterprise will also undertake a housing project which will cost £1,500,000, a syndicate having recently bought the greater part of the Aikendean estate, southeast of Glasgow, where it will build 3000 houses, making a large garden suburb. The syndicate will also complete 750 houses in Kings Park, Glasgow, shortly.

King George Goes to Sandringham

LONDON (AP)—King George and Queen Mary left Buckingham Palace Aug. 24 for the country palace at Sandringham. They traveled in a closed motorcar to the railway station where a special train awaited them for the journey north.

The King's train pulled out shortly before 1 o'clock for Wolerton, which is about five miles from Sandringham, whence His Majesty was to take a motorcar to the Sandringham residence.

The departure of the royal party from Buckingham Palace was witnessed by a crowd estimated to number nearly 5000, all eager to catch a first glimpse of the King since July 2, when he made his last previous public appearance attending the thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey.

The King's route to the station also was thickly lined with spectators and cheer after cheer was given by the King, bat in hand, and the Queen bowing and smiling acknowledgment of the cordial greetings.

King George's departure for Sandringham was of special interest as it was generally taken as an indication that His Majesty once again was convalescent, particularly as he was traveling by motorcar and train.

Salvation Army Head on Way to Canada

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—General Higgins, head of the Salvation Army, accompanied by Mrs. Higgins, is en route to Canada and Newfoundland to conduct annual congresses at Saint Johns, Toronto, and Winnipegs.

He will be absent two months on his first extended tour since he became army leader. Gov.-Gen. Lord Willingdon will entertain him at Ottawa and the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, will preside at a lecture there.

General Higgins will meet in council every army officer in the dominion and address a majority of the army soldiers by meetings held at railway stations. The program also includes public meetings in 13 centers.

MANY DRIVERS SHOWN TO LIKE FOUR SPEEDS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A survey by an independent research organization has disclosed that 65 per cent of the owners of high-grade

cars like four speeds.

Italians are a nation of sportsmen. On reflection, it may sincerely be hoped that they will see for themselves that the Royal Aero Club, however seriously, are bound by the rigor of the game.

"British Broadcasting Corporation announces radiobroadcasting arrangements for the Schneider Cup race whereby, if conditions are favorable, the whole world may listen while the race is being flown. In addition to ordinary long and medium waves for Europe, the Chelmsford short-wave transmitter 5SW will broadcast on a wavelength of 25.5 meters wherein far-distant world listeners will be able to hear a running commentary. The race takes place between 2 and 4 p.m., British summer time, Sept. 7.

Italians Consider Matter

ROME (AP)—The Air Ministry states it was considering the situation caused by British refusal to postpone the Schneider Cup races, but had not yet arrived at any decision.

The request for a postponement of the race was made after the racing on Sept. 7, "says The Times," it is difficult to see on what grounds officially the Royal Aero Club could have come to such a decision. Apart from the great expense which would be involved by postponement and the chances that weather conditions in October would lead to a still further delay, it is clear that any departure from the rules in an international contest of this nature might lead to complications the responsibility for which air authorities of the country in which the race takes place, cannot venture to undertake.

Greatly as everyone in this country must deplore the loss of the gallant pilot who was to have flown against the pick of our airmen on Sept. 7, "says The Times," it is difficult to see on what grounds officially the Royal Aero Club could have come to such a decision.

Waldorf-Astoria the Second

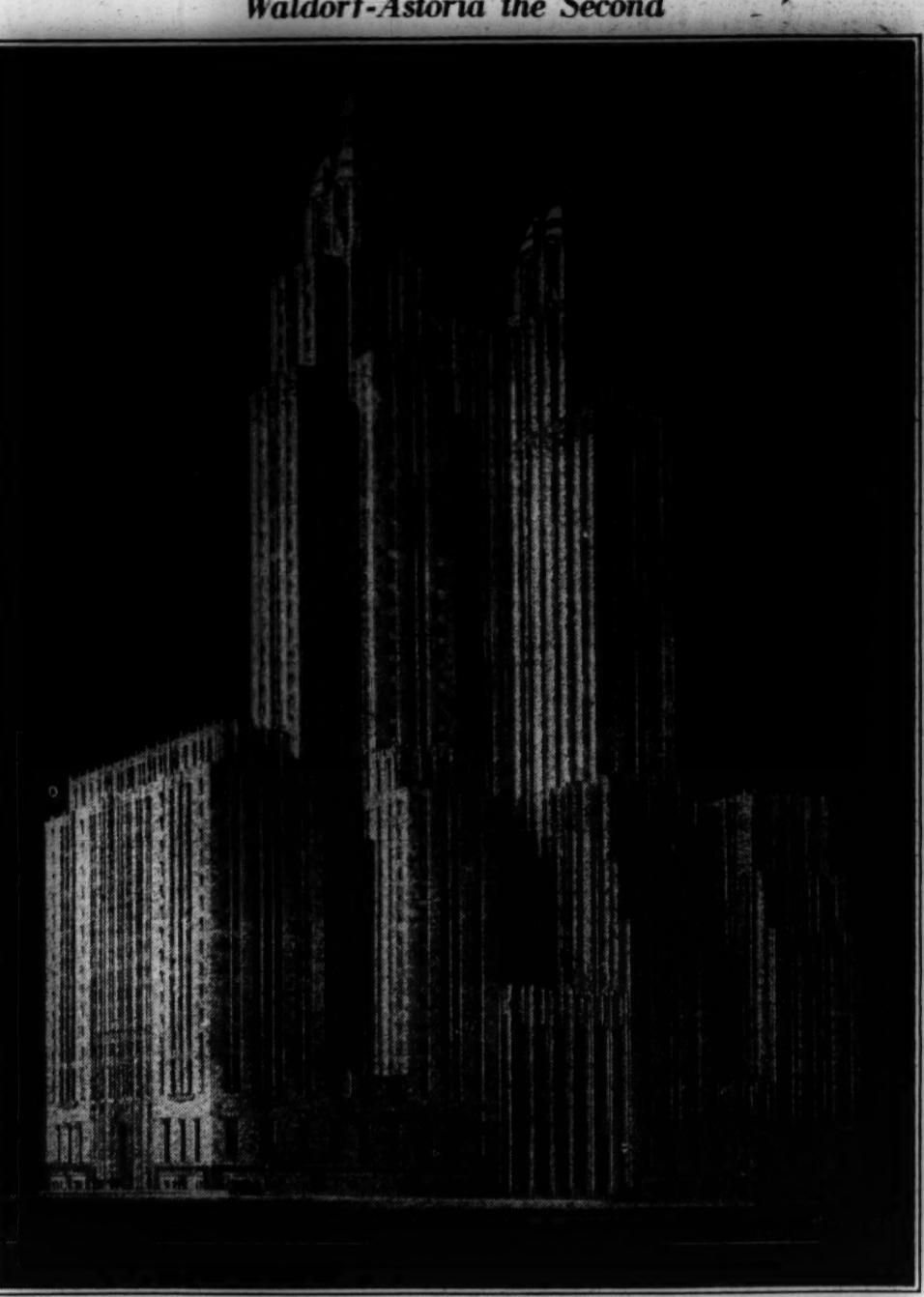


Photo by Drucker & Baltes Company

A Drawing of the New Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at Forty-Ninth Street and Park Avenue in New York by the Architects, Schultz & Weaver, Depicts an Imposing Pile. It Is to Be 45 Stories High and Cost \$40,000,000. The Ballroom Will Be the Equivalent of Four Stories in

Height, and Some of the Bathrooms Will Be Larger Than the Average Size Hotel Room. Suites in the Towers Are to Be Devoted to Permanent Residents. The Builders Have Planned So Far Ahead That They Expect the Hotel 20 Years Hence Will Be in Advance of the Times.

NEW WALDORF PLANNED TO BE 20 YEARS AHEAD

45-Story \$40,000,000 Building to Carry Out Traditions of Predecessor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York is to have a new hotel which its builders confidently expect will set a precedent for grandeur and size.

The new Waldorf-Astoria, to rise at Park Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, will represent an investment of \$40,000,000 and will cover the equivalent of two city blocks in which is today considered the most fashionable part of New York. It will rise over 45 stories above the street level and, it is expected, will be completed by Sept. 1, 1931.

The new hotel will perpetuate the name and fame of the old Waldorf-Astoria and will translate into the ultra-modern all the glories of the old hotel at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street which was for so many years the rendezvous of New York fashion.

Lucius Boomer, president of the hotel, Waldorf-Astoria Corporation, says that in its plans and appointments "the building will be 20 years ahead of today." In a word, Mr. Boomer has planned with the aid of his architects, Schultz and Weaver, to build what they expect to be the finest hotel in the world, a structure that may be described as superlatives, from the automobile driveway 60 feet wide, which will run straight through the building's base, to the score of 20-room private apartments in the tower, hundreds of feet above the streets below.

Not Just Another Big Hotel

"Our aim," said Mr. Boomer, "is not the construction of just another big hotel. We have studied, and are trying out, every practicable new device, new material and new method that will help to 'exemplify the new way of living.' We want a structure that is far enough ahead to be modern two decades hence."

The new Waldorf must glorify the traditions of the old, but is more a high business enterprise—it is a service, a civic institution, an art center and a community center in the broadest sense."

The new Waldorf will be unique in many respects. One of these will be its sumptuous bathrooms. The plans show boudoir, baths, abounding throughout the hotel, each measuring 19 feet by 12 feet and thus exceeding in size the average living-room. Each is composed of two rooms, one usually below the level of the other.

Temperature regulation will strike a new note. All radiators will be of copper, rather than the usual iron. The former is said to have an almost instant radiation. In summer the building may be cooled to what temperature is required.

Many theaters and restaurants today. In winter or summer, the window frames, made of aluminum instead of the heavier metals that are usual, may be lifted at the touch of a finger, in contradistinction to the struggles often attendant upon such efforts today.

Ballroom to Rise Four Stories

The hotel's ballroom will be a great hall, rising four stories in the center of the building.

Architecturally alone it is remarkable, since the girders of its roof must be designed to hold up all the 38 floors above it. It will contain a large pipe organ, and its stage will

END OF LOCKOUT IN COTTON MILLS BRINGS RELIEF

British Weavers, However, View Wage Reduction With Dissatisfaction

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Arbitration Board's compromise cotton wage award has failed to give complete satisfaction, but there is a general feeling of relief that the crisis involving 380,000 workers has at last ended.

Dissatisfaction exists among operators, who are leading among the sternest opponents to wage reduction. Skipton and the District Weavers' Association are known to view the decision with disgust. One of its officials has expressed the opinion that the award has achieved nothing, and that the stoppage has been futile.

"The effect of the reduction of wages upon the price of cloth to the consumer," the official said, "will be so infinitesimal that the employers' plea that it will encourage trade is fallacy."

The committee of Nelson weavers has issued the following statement: "The Arbitration award has been received with keen disappointment. It is regarded by weavers in general as decidedly unsatisfactory. An equivalence

of 12 easy monthly payments, less 10% for down payment price.

WHIPPET 6-COACH
See your local dealer for down payment price

Balance in 12 easy monthly payments. Includes Sedan, Coupe, Roadster, Commercial Chassis, All Willys-Overland prices f.o.b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications subject to change without notice.

WHIPPET 4-COACH
See your local dealer for down payment price

Balance in 12 easy monthly payments. Includes Coupe, Sedan, Deluge, Station, Roadster, Touring, Commercial Chassis.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, O.

NEW SUPERIOR

WHIPPET
FOURS AND SIXES

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada

See Your Local Overland or Willys-Knight Dealer.

lent of £1,314d. in the pound taken from already low average wages earned by weavers who were not expected to receive any support whatever from the independent court. Doubtless the court tried to act fairly within the limits of its knowledge, but the lowest paid section of the trade will feel that the new method of arbitration has not justified the hopes reposed in it."

The annual wages bill of Lancashire cotton trades in £34,500,000. The reduction, therefore, in round figures equals £2,250,000, computed on the basis of a full working week. In the case of one large syndicate alone, it will mean an annual saving of approximately £75,000. Another factor that will operate in reducing production costs is Government derating, said to represent a concession of £1,000,000 to the cotton trade. Concessions have also been made by railway shipping companies and finishing sections of the industry amounting to about £4,000,000 a year.

Low Output Blamed On Minimum Wage

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—W. Price Abel, civil engineer and vice-chairman of Bolsover, Gas Company, addressing the Rotary Club of Manchester, contrasted farming and industrial conditions in Great Britain and America.

British farmers, he said, since the adoption of the minimum wage, had allowed 1,000,000 acres to go out of cultivation. Before introduction of the British miners' minimum wage, he said, the yearly production of coal was 300 tons a man output; now it is 250 tons, while the American miners are said to be producing 600 tons. Existence of the minimum wage, unemployment insurance and old age pensions, he believed, destroyed incentive to work.

Motor manufacturers of the United States said Mr. Abel, sent £100,000 worth of cars to English markets, while Great Britain sold to the colonies only £1,500,000 of cars more than she bought. English steel manufacturers paid about £4 a ton in rates and taxes, concluded Mr. Abel, and asked, "How can they compete under such a handicap?"

Under the law the administrative board enforcing the statute must consider this application and fix a minimum wage, or wages as it sees fit, applicable to all men covered by the application. This will be the first scale fixed under the new act, a former statute of the same kind having been rejected by the courts as invalid.

In addition, the women receive upon receipt lantern slides on which they base lectures in their own meeting places.

The union also lends groups of songs and officials say that an important business has been developed among firms selling the music. The scale is true of phonograph records.

The union suggests volumes suitable for addition to the libraries, including works which give local color authentically and present serious commentaries upon Latin-American life. The Works of Hugo West are particularly popular on account of the picturesque Gauches life described.

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Story of Creation Voted Finest of Old Testament in Competition

Manchester Guardian's Lists Show Impossibility of
Pronouncing Greatest Passages Amid the
Treasures of Scriptural Works

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The story of the creation in the first chapter of Genesis was decided as "the Old Testament passage most worthy of preservation," and leading the winning list of six selections, it helped to bring the first prize to the Rev. A. E. Davis, of Deuteronomy 29—the Lord's covenant with his people; Psalm 23; Isaiah 40—the wisdom and power of the everlasting God; Micah 6, verses 6 to 8 inclusive—the divine requirements; Habakkuk 3, verses 7 and 18—confidence in God.

Mrs. M. E. Taws of Macclesfield, who won the second prize, offered the following:

"I Samuel 1, verses 17 to 28—David's lament for Saul and Jonathan; II Samuel, 18—Death of Absalom; Ruth, 1—Ruth and Naomi; Psalm 103; Job 1—Leviathan; Joel, 2."

"There were many other most excellent selections, says the Guardian, "as we can only realize by thinking just for a moment of what the winning lists omit. The story of the water of the well of Bethlehem appears in none, nor does Elijah at Carmel nor Psalm 46. But as one reader put it: 'This is a poor list. If I had had to choose 60 it would have been a good one.'

British Columbia Law Faces Test

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's new universal minimum wage law will be put to its first test shortly as a result of the decision of chauffeurs, bus drivers and teamsters to apply for a minimum wage scale.

Under the law the administrative board enforcing the statute must consider this application and fix a minimum wage, or wages as it sees fit, applicable to all men covered by the application. This will be the first scale fixed under the new act, a former statute of the same kind having been rejected by the courts as invalid.

Study of Hispano-American Works Adopted by 600 Women's Groups

WASHINGTON (AP)—Latin America has been included in the national study program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, according to officials of the Pan-American Union, who see in this move a new channel by which Hispano-American culture can spread to the homes of the United States.

The 14,500 groups composing the federation, more than 600 have already sought the benefit of a study service instituted by the union three years ago.

The union suggests volumes suitable for addition to the libraries, including works which give local color authentically and present serious commentaries upon Latin-American life.

The works of Hugo West are

particularly popular on account of the picturesque Gauches life de-

scribed.

GUATEMALA STARTS PALACE

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—Work on the \$2,000,000 presidential palace has been started. Four years will be required to complete the structure.

The movement has sent Australia nearly 2000 school boys since it was started four years ago. The organization in Australia promises to take care of one boy until he is 21, and to see that he gets a proper home and wages.

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DEMOCRATS LAY PLANS TO BLOCK NEW TARIFF BILL

Decide in Senate Caucus to Join Republican Progressives in Opposition

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—Democratic leaders have signified to Progressive Republicans their willingness to join with them in a determined opposition to the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill.

Following a strong attack on the bill by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and leader of the Republican opposition to the measure, the Democrats of the Senate held a caucus and after several hours of confidential discussion came forth with hard words against the proposed legislation.

Wholly Undesirable

Furnifold Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking minority member of the Senate Finance Committee, challenged the bill as wholly undesirable. He was particularly unfriendly to the proposed changes in the administrative features of the tariff law, characterizing them as "ridiculous."

Even more significant than Mr. Simmons' remarks were those of Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida, who was widely reported in Republican quarters to stand with friendliness upon the tariff bill, due to the large industrial and commercial interests in his State.

"As now presented," Mr. Fletcher declared, "the tariff bill discriminates against and is unfair to Florida. It is perfectly apparent that certain states have been given advantages denied to others."

Finds Certain States Favored

"Anyone who reads the bill can see that New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Utah, and California, for example, have received the待遇 they desired. These are important states, but if protection is sound, it ought to be general. It ought not to be limited to particular interests and industries boosted by political manipulation."

The import of Mr. Fletcher's remarks is that unless he is given what he asks for Florida, he will vote against the bill. His opposition is entirely different from that of the Progressive group, who assail the measure as extortionate and economically unsound.

An organization to study the bill to prepare a series of amendments to be offered on the Senate floor was set up by the Democrats in caucus.

It was also agreed to discuss the possibility of a working arrangement with the Progressive Republicans.

REICH OPPOSES ENLARGING FIRST OF DEBT SCALE

(Continued from Page 1)

day. The chief delegates are remaining over the week-end and there is time for an agreement on the main issues before the conference opens at The Hague, for France, Italy, Belgium and Japan are debating what further they can do to guarantee increased payments for debts. Germany has agreed to increase the first annuities under the Young plan, which are on a lower scale than the average payments, although it is prepared to consider relinquishing surpluses from the overlapping of the Dawes and Young plans. After all possible juggling with the figures, it seems clear that not more than 50 per cent of the British claim to an increased £2,400,000 has been conceded. This marks an advance on the first offer by the other creditor powers, but as it is not certain what the Dawes surpluses will yield and, according to the British view they are based on too high a rate of interest, it is important that a guarantee should be given by the four powers regarding the exact sum forthcoming.

British Persist in Demands

Omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, say the British, who contend that so long as the other creditor powers refuse to touch their eggs—that is to say make a contribution from the annuities which they are to receive—the account cannot be squared.

There remains the claim for £6,000,000 on unconditional annuities, which can only be met by increasing the British share of the contributions of the other powers.

No actual action is required for this transaction, but the French persist in holding out for the four-fifths allocated to them in unconditional annuities because these alone can be mobilized.

The four powers finally have hit on a new plan. They are trying to persuade the Germans to increase their payments of unconditional annuities until the Dawes loan service is paid off, which it is calculated would yield 40,000,000 gold marks (about \$9,520,000) during this time. Germany to obtain compensation by receiving a reduction later, so that her average payment would be unaltered.

While negotiations for a settlement of the main issues continue, Mr. Snowden intimated to the delegations of other creditor powers that they should be as quick as possible in explaining any further offer they may have to make, for he is eager to return home early next week.

British Restate Demands; Queen Shows Diplomacy in Seating Dinner Guests

THE HAGUE (P.)—The British position on the Young reparations plan was spilt before Henri Jaspar, Belgian Prime Minister, in a long letter from Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose uncompromising demand for greater share of the German payments has brought the conference of the governments here to the verge of breakdown.

Mr. Snowden's letter to M. Jaspar made clear that Great Britain had no

desire to have her demands satisfied by a further sacrifice on the part of Germany.

The first consequence of his letter was an announcement that the four other allied creditor powers were preparing to confirm in writing their verbal offer, which Mr. Snowden refused.

The letter was understood to contain some points which have not been raised at the conference such as proposed changes in the scheme for an international bank.

Evacuation Discussed

Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister; Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister; Paul Hyman, Belgian Foreign Minister, and Dr. K. Joseph Wirth of Germany met to discuss evacuation of the Rhineland. M. Briand and Mr. Snowden, both of whom have been seeking an agreement in the reparations controversy had lunch together.

Queen Shows Tact

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has shown how to alter the laws of etiquette to suit a diplomatic situation. Delegates to the Reparations Conference wondered how she would seat them at dinner to which all were invited. There were three Prime Ministers and many lesser cabinet officers among them, all commanding precedence over Mr. Snowden.

Mr. Snowden, if given his place according to the diplomatic protocol, to which the Netherlands adheres more strictly than most any other nation, would have been seated at the table in an inconspicuous place. Queen Wilhelmina solved the problem of seating by dividing the guests among 10 tables, so that the most meticulous critic could not have determined the precedence accorded each guest.

Women delegates from both train functions always have worn train coats, but most of the wives of the reparation conference delegates had no such gowns with them. Queen Wilhelmina let it be known that trains might be dispensed with if the dresses came to the ankles of the wearer. The line was drawn strictly against knee-length skirts.

The Royal Palace was respondent for the occasion, with the Little Kingdom's rich flower resources drawn upon to decorate the salons and dining hall.

HOOVER HALTS NEWS PRESSURE ON ARMS PARLEY

BY RAYMOND MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Statesmanship in Europe must be bankrupt if the question of a comparatively small sum delays matters of great international moment, such as evacuation of the Rhineland, progress in disarmament and economic collaboration," says the Economist, commenting on the impasse at The Hague.

"These things are vital not merely politically but financially. If the movement toward understanding is delayed and the forces of suspicion and resentment are fed, we shall all be much poorer, no matter who scores most at The Hague."

The argument of comparative unimportance of the money involved has been thrown up against Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the continental press, which accuses him of making a great deal of trouble over a bagatelle. This may well be true, but it is not the case that the sums involved are so small that they could be easily overlooked.

A program along such lines will necessarily mean that the level of commitment will be somewhat higher than could be expected if France and Italy into a conference if both remain adamant in their attitude toward each other.

Cannot Jeopardize Agreement

President Hoover and Premier MacDonald are eager to have France and Italy participate in a naval conference and join with their countries in a pact. But they will not jeopardize the possibility of reaching an accord between themselves and Japan by drawing France and Italy into a conference if both remain adamant in their attitude toward each other.

Instead, the United States, England and Japan will undertake to formulate a plan whereby they can agree among themselves, after making full allowance for the Franco-Italian situation. This would give Great Britain the assurance she deems necessary with regard to her interests in the Mediterranean.

A program along such lines will necessarily mean that the level of commitment will be somewhat higher than could be expected if France and Italy into a conference if both remain adamant in their attitude toward each other.

A factor entirely aside from strictly naval affairs and yet one that is unquestionably increasing the difficulties of the negotiations is the constant stream of inaccurate and conjectural press stories emanating from Washington. These stories are not hostile, nor are they wholly untrue. Their inaccuracy derives from the fact that they induce false impressions of the situations.

Conference Date Undecided

This is particularly so with regard to the progress that is being made. Headway is undoubtedly being achieved, but a conference is not in sight. This does not mean that a conference is not contemplated. It is; but neither the date, nor the place for such a meeting has been determined upon, and will not be fixed until President Hoover and Premier MacDonald are assured that a naval assembly will result in a pact.

Yet correspondents of some of the leading papers repeatedly send out dispatches that a conference is about to be called, that it will take place on such and such a date, and in such and such a city.

The heads of the various governments have far better chances of laying the basis for an armament curtailment program in confidential negotiations than by rushing into print with their proposals.

That is why the press in Washington was advised by the Government

NEW YORK PUTS SCHOOL BUDGET UP \$6,288,421

Totals \$136,810,790 for 1930 Most of Increase Being for Teachers' Salaries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A budget of \$136,810,790 for the maintenance of the city's public schools during 1930 has just been adopted by the Board of Education. This exceeds by \$6,288,421 the total for 1929. Most of the increase will go for teachers' salaries.

The estimates for expansion of the school system, during 1930, for which a budget of \$35,000,000 has already

been authorized by the board for new sites, additions to present buildings, and construction of new buildings, is not included in the maintenance budget. Nor is debt service for the schools and other items in this total. Together with these, the proportions read: \$208,000,000.

New York City will pay \$94,976,000 of the maintenance cost just authorized and the State and Federal Governments, \$41,832,000. Of the increase over the 1929 budget more than \$5,500,000 represents an allotment for day elementary and day high school teachers' salaries, with \$85,000 for teachers in the compulsory continuation schools and \$80,000 for those in the evening high schools. New elementary schools to be opened during the coming year provide 240 new teaching positions. Other increases include \$305,000 for custodial service, in some 40 new school buildings and \$85,000 for educational supplies and equipment.

Among the chief expenditures for 1930 will be \$87,700,000 for the maintenance and trade schools, funds for the organization of a vocational school for girls in Brooklyn, \$2,069,569 for compulsory continuation schools, \$6,256 for day classes in English and citizenship, and \$2,215,372 for various evening schools.

"It should be remembered that naval negotiations may have favorably advanced, although they may not have reached necessarily the proper stage for useful discussion in detail by the press.

"The arbitrators of the ultimate fate of this naval effort will be the respective public sentiments of the naval powers, and time must be taken to reduce them to the simplest terms before any public discussion of the problems involved, so that the average man can understand better what is all about.

"If the problem is not mastered so that the final solution is clear and satisfactory to the average man, even though the governments may come to preliminary agreements, the parliaments and the congresses may not ratify those agreements in the end."

"We must realize that the one unforgivable thing now will be inadequate preparation for the proposed naval conference."

Mr. MacDonald, accompanied by all his family, arrived from Lowestoft well before the hour of the ceremony. His two sons, Alister and Malcolm, and his three daughters, Ishbel, Joan and Sheila, were present to see the honor conferred upon their father.

Paris Surprised at Hint of Tripartite Conference

BY CAROLE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The hint thrown out at Washington that in the event of France and Italy being unprepared to share in the forthcoming naval conference it would be agreeable to the United States to make it tripartite has occasioned surprise here.

The first reaction is an affirmation of French hope of taking part, and the second is a suggestion that France and Italy should consult as to their common attitude since naval disarmament is primarily for them a question of arriving at mutual accord.

Argentine Farmers Ask Marketing Aid

BUENOS AIRES (By U.P.)—A representative committee of the National Agricultural Association has prepared a communication to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, urging prompt sanction of laws for protection and improvement of nation-wide agricultural marketing.

The note, which will be signed by President Jorge Trenes of the association, points out that prompt action will be necessary for passage of laws to eliminate possibility of future gamblers obtaining control of crops.

Measures now pending in the Chamber of Deputies would furnish the necessary protection and relief for the farmers, according to the note. One of these provides for construction of a port or grain elevator facilities; another would sanction setting up of a National Agricultural Bank for farm aid.

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UTAH BARRIERS LIFTED BY HELP OF GOOD ROADS

Basin Without Rail Line Markets Products by Motor Transport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT DUCHESENE, Utah—Unsatisfactory conditions in American agriculture will soon be a thing of the past, dispelled by the changing habits, broader education and greater efficiency of the modern farmer.

This is the message brought by R. W. Dunlap, First Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, to the seventh annual Uintah Basin Industrial Conference, recently concluded here.

More than 15,000 residents of this once remote district gathered at this conference to hear discussions of national and local farm problems. The Uintah Basin was long deprived of favorable markets by natural barriers and lack of transportation, but speakers here declared that it is rapidly approaching an era of prosperity.

Wealth Without Outlet

Without rail facilities or commercial intercourse with the rest of the State, the Uintah Basin was some years ago considered one of the poorest districts of Utah, despite its rich agricultural areas and broad farms.

Through the enterprise of its people it became a small empire within itself, producing virtually everything it needed through an extensive program of self-development.

Hopeful messages were brought to the conference by speakers from distant parts of the Nation. Modern progress, they said, is bringing about a rapid fulfillment of its hope for contact with the outside world, though without the advent of a railroad.

Good roads and swift motor transportation of both passengers and freight are rapidly removing isolation. Education and the advancement of natural science are bringing in a new day for the American farmer and his family, whether they live on a railroad or far from one.

Federal Aid Outlined

Mr. Dunlap said the Federal Government was trying to improve agriculture in many ways, citing research plant, quarantine, adjustment of taxes and other measures as evidences of the Government's desire to preserve the American market for the American farmer.

Ephraim Bergeson, president of the Utah Farm Bureau, urged farmers to

give their some definite interests in their business management. He offered this as the best possible deterrent to emigration of boys from the farms.

Urging that the people of the State exhibit the same intelligence in providing a program for public schools as they do in outlining college education, Dr. C. N. Jensen, state superintendent of schools, declared that the ideal system would be one that provided some specialization in grade and high schools. Among the speakers were H. H. Blood, state road commissioner, and Dr. E. G. Peterson, president of the Utah Agricultural College.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—With representatives from Mexico, Guatemala and California present, the first plane of the sixth annual session of the permanent Association of International Road Congresses to be held in Washington in October, 1930, has been adopted by the fifth working commission of the Pan-American Highway.

The fourth commission approved a resolution asking the Pan-American Union to arrange the preparation of a technical highway dictionary.

Another resolution, presented by Jose Barbich, of Argentina, proposed that each country attending the congress should send road maps of their respective highways to a central organization, possibly the Pan-American Union.

According to Thomas E. Morgan, vice-president and general manager of Pickwick Airways, a regular schedule of passenger planes will be maintained for Mexico City with Guatemala City connections, leaving Los Angeles Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and arriving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Overnight stops will be made at Nogales, Ariz., and Mazatlan, Mex.

The trouble started in the city after prayer at a mosque adjoining the wailing wall. The Arabs, who had gathered from neighboring villages, began an attack on the Jewish quarters, which were successfully defended by the Jewish inhabitants and the police.

LONDON (P.)—The admiralty has

proclaimed here, and under it no one will be allowed in the streets after 6 o'clock in the evening. Censorship on telegrams sent abroad also has been established.

Sporadic fighting between Jews and Arabs continued outside of Jerusalem, but the city itself was quiet after recent clashes growing out of the wailing wall controversy. Thus far eight Jews and three Arabs have been killed in the encounters. Seven Jews and 10 Arabs have been seriously wounded, and

ENGINEERS OFF TO NICARAGUA TO STUDY CANAL

American Army Men to Chart Best Route for Proposed Atlantic-Pacific Link

WASHINGTON (By U.P.)—Exactly four centuries after the Spanish Basques first formulated a project for an artificial waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a small party of United States engineers has embarked upon an investigation and survey of the most practical route for an inter-oceanic canal across the Republic of Nicaragua.

Major Daniel Sultan, recently designated by James W. Good, Secretary of War, to conduct the survey, is en route from New York, with five assistants and 75 tons of supplies to begin the survey. Later, a company of army engineers will join in the work.

Friendly Contact First

In its earliest stages, the mission will devote itself to establishing friendly contacts with Nicaraguan officials, but it is expected that field investigations will be well under way by November.

The Nicaraguan canal project was several times surveyed during the nineteenth century, and the present investigators will have a mass of scientific and historical data available.

Major engineering problems to be studied by United States engineers are:

- To determine the potential harbors necessary for modern ocean steamers at Brito and San Juan del Norte.

- To study the number and arrangement of locks necessary for a rise of 110 feet between the Pacific Ocean and Lake Managua.

- To locate a channel across the lake.

Feasibility of Dam

- To determine the feasibility of a large dam on the San Juan River which would back up water to the level of Lake Managua, making this part of the river practically an arm of the lake, or if this is found inexpedient, to determine what locks will be necessary.

- To determine the route, and number and position of locks, between the projected dam site and the Caribbean Sea.

- To ascertain how to build the canal with a clear channel into the sea. Heavy breakwater construction may be necessary to prevent filling from sand moved by littoral currents.

The investigators must also consider the route for the railway necessary to canal construction; study the possibilities of future damage to the canal from volcanoes or earthquakes, and plan the sanitary defense of the canal workers.

Industry Preparing New Business Code

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is working with 18 industries to help them define business practices, to help bring the industries together and into agreement to eliminate unethical practices and, where necessary, to give them help through a trade practice conference under the Federal Trade Commission.

This was reported by Hugh P. Baker, manager of the trade association department of the chamber, in addressing the Electric Association here.

Important evidence to indicate that trade associations will endure in American business is the atti-

Powdered Coal for Ships Opens New Markets for British Mines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Coal mining districts are watching with interest experiments carried out on three different ships to demonstrate the possibility of burning low grade coal at less cost than fuel oil, or cheaper than the high fuel costs of motor ships.

During recent years the percentage of ships burning coal has dropped to less than 60 per cent of the world tonnage, and since 1914 the percentage of tonnage using oil has risen from 3 per cent to 37 per cent.

One of the ships used in the experiments was the West Alsek, an American-built ship equipped with the Todd system of powdered coal burners, an American invention. Experts witnessing the trial runs from Avonmouth to Cardiff approved several features that tend toward simplicity of mechanism and general cleanliness. In the past use of powdered coal has rested in the blowing of finely powdered ash from the funnels to the decks, and on a passenger ship often makes a voyage unpleasant.

The other ships are new, in fact the first powdered coal burning ships to be built in this country. One, the Swiftpool, is for the general tramp shipping service of Sir Robert Ropner & Co. of West Hartlepool. It uses a system of pulverized coal, invented by Engineer Captain Brand of the Australian Navy, and first tried out on an Australian navy ship. The other vessel is the Bremenia, built at Glasgow for the Bremerton Shipping Company, allied to the Bremerton Coal Mining Company of New York. This ship has the Clarke Chapman system, tried out on the Blue Star Liner Stuartstar.

QUOTA KEEPS MANY CANADIANS AT HOME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—That the movement of people from Canada to the United States would be greater than it is but for the restrictive quota system is indicated by the fact that there are several thousand people here of various nationalities waiting to be called. They are being admitted to the United States on an average of 240 monthly.

In eastern Canada, it is officially stated, about half of those who put themselves on the quota two or three years ago have now decided to remain in Canada.

Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Intelligent Service—Reliability

Adams & Swett
Roxbury, Mass.

Rug Cleaners for 73 Years

Highland 4100—4101—4102

Cables "Symphlo"
Symphony Flower Shop
240 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Phones: Kenmore 2076-77

At Your Service
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Symphony Flower Shop
240 Huntington Avenue, Boston
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General Greene Liked Room



Nathaniel Greene's House in Coventry, R. I., is Excellent Sample of More Pretentious Houses of the Late Colonial Period in the United States.

Quaker General Proved His Mettle but Was Excommunicated by Friends

Every week day during July and August, *The Christian Science Monitor* publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

In 1770 Nathaniel Greene was chosen a member of the General Assembly for Coventry in Rhode Island.

During the Revolution he lived vari-

ously at Newport and in Coventry,

and his house in Coventry, though it

is of considerable size, reflects the

simplicity of his Quaker background.

His father was a Quaker minister.

It was in 1742 that Nathaniel

Greene was born, at Patawomut, in

Warwick County, R. I. His father,

who was a leading preacher among

the Quakers, also owned an anchor

forge and a grist mill, and it is sup-

posed that the family was one of con-

siderable substance in its time.

The boy Nathaniel was brought up

strictly according to Quaker tenets

and trained from early childhood to

work on the farm and at the forge.

He was not satisfied to remain sim-

ply a tiler of the soil or a hand at the

forge, and he achieved more than

ordinary familiarity with ancient

and English history, geometry, law

and moral and political science.

He was one of the first to engage

in the military exercises which pre-

pared the way to stalwart resistance

of those forces which threatened

freedom in the young country but

he was excommunicated by the Quak-

ers for his beliefs. In 1774 he joined

the Kentish guards as a private.

He married Catherine Littlefield of Block

Island and in 1775 the General Assem-

bly appointed him brigadier

general of the Rhode Island detach-

ment in the army gathering before

Boston. He joined his command in

Roxbury on June 3 and remained on

active service with the army until 1783.

His service took him south,

through successive engagements at

Trenton, Brandywine and others.

After the war, when Congress had

presented him with a medal for his

services in the battle of Eutaw

Springs, and North and South Caro-

lina and Georgia had made him val-

uable grants of land, he removed his

home to Mulberry Grove, an estate

on the Savannah River where he

spent the rest of his days.

The house in Coventry therefore

is chiefly interesting for its associa-

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

"The Snow-Flake Quilt"

ALL DAY we had been traveling through the Pennsylvania mountains, and toward evening, on approaching a little village, we came upon a beautiful scene—an old farmhouse beside a river, a tiny orchard, red with fruit, and seven bright-hued quilts. The latter hung in a gay festoon, and swayed gently in the autumn breeze.

We had come to a stop to enjoy the view, when a woman came along the garden path. She nodded in friendly fashion, and we explained frankly that we were admiring her quilts.

"Come in and have a closer look," she said cordially. "There is good work on some of them. This one is now at the sun when we were here, and her invention, it was made at a 'bee' in a grandmother's time, and work done at such gatherings was not always of the best. But everyone had a grand outing and they made up in volume what they lacked in workmanship," and she laughed genially.

"How lovely that one is," and I indicated a square of rich colors that glowed in the sunlight like a stained glass window. It was composed entirely of pieces of silk, satin and velvet, all in varying sizes and shapes, but fitted together with marvelous exactness.

Clothes of Her Ancestors

"On," she replied. "That was made from scraps of all the best clothes in the family. This brocade was part of a great-uncle's waistcoat (imagine a man with such a fancy affair), and this was left from a gown that was worn at an inaugural ball. After the Revolution, the colonists had to scrub, but before that they were extravagant in their attire—the men as well as the women—even if the ministers did preach against it."

The city shops may have more stuf to choose from nowadays, but none more gorgeous than were imported for the wealthy settlers, a century and more ago. I had another spread to you would have liked—made from bits of wooden garments, and one of the pieces came from a uniform, that crossed the Delaware with Washington. This quilt had a hidden pocket for valuables."

"You surely did not sell that one?" I cried protestingly.

"No, my son has it." Then with interest, "Would it sell?"

"Would it? Good quilts bring splendid prices."

She asked me to say what might

be given for one, so I named a conservative figure, not wishing to raise undue expectations. But at the sum mentioned she was completely astonished.

"They would pay so much for these old things? Then I'm going to sell some as soon as I get to town."

"Some?" I echoed in surprise.

Then you have still more?"

"Yes, a dozen of them. That was how the women used to occupy their time; they even quilted petticoats and pillow hangings."

"Yes, I suppose it was often their only artistic outlet. Didn't they sometimes make a hobby of collecting quilt patterns?"

But her thoughts seemed to be on something else as she said:

"The money will come in handy for furnishing our flat. Yes," in answer to our interested looks, "I'm going to the city. You see, my daughter was eager to forge ahead, and I felt that it wouldn't be fair to hinder her seeing I had always hankered to do the same myself. I reckoned, too, that Elmira would keep her head and her feet. And she did. She got work in town and went to night school as well, and now what do you suppose that girl is earning? Thirty-five dollars a week!"

I'm Going to Get a Job Too"

"She wants me to live with her, now that my boys are married so I'm going to keep house for her, but that's not all I'm going to do. I'm going to get a job too," she said this defiantly, almost as though Elmira might hear and raise objections. "I could work part time in a shop. Or I could bake—or sew. I know I could do something. I'm only 61 and ought to have many a hustling year ahead of me."

"I have heard that there is a revival of interest in quilting just now," I put in. "And good workers are scarce. They are paid by the spoonful for each one used, in some localities—so what they earn depends on their own skill and speed."

"You don't say?" with sparkling eyes. "My but I am glad you stopped. I sew with both hands alike. And where do I sell my quilts?"

We were glad to be able to give her the name of a first class dealer in the city to which she was bound, but one of the quilts was sold on the spot. It was not the ancestral one, however. That had to be kept so that if Elmira got married there would be "something to show her children that



By Courtesy Lord & Taylor, Dept. of Antiques, Decorations and Reproductions

This breakfast room setting in the rich yellow browns of old maple color makes a decidedly cheerful and harmonious arrangement. The two silhouettes are effective little touches, and the large hooked rug lends its strong tone of domesticity.

they were descended from people of quality." The one we chose was a lovely "snowflake" pattern, with blue skies in the background, frost crystals in the sown design, and massed snow drifts in the white border.

Later, as we drove away, she stood waving to us, outlined against a sunlight. "Good quilts bring splendor," she said. "Would it sell?"

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ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

Heppelwhite and Sheraton—Alike and Unlike

By CARL GREENLEAF REEDIE

NO GREATER change in furniture forms is recorded than that which came between 1789 and 1799 in England. In this decade the demand for the previously popular Chippendale disappeared before the quickly accepted models of the Brothers Adam of Heppelwhite and of Sheraton. Up to this time it might be fair to say that the racial standards of the British had been reflected in their carved works. After about 1790, however, there was something new taken in those days of the Regency; their standards were accepted only in part, if at all, by the style. Ranging across the Channel, the openwork offerings of "in the French taste" were decidedly English interpretations. These compelled admiration for their masterly adoption of foreign motifs in a manner that preserved obviously the British character of the resulting product. It might be said that he translated French styles, not transplanted them, in terms of usually heavy strength.

Now comes a series of forms that are more refined and delicate. Deeply carved mahogany, with rotoco deco-

similarities as well. In fact the twilit zone, in which the lines followed by the two designers are almost the same, makes it hard to define one's work and not bring in the other's. Since there appears to be no good reason for not doing so, I will do more than bring them both in this effort to make each one seem to stand by itself.

There is much worth knowing about the careers of these men, but it may be best to omit that for those who would like to learn from other sources. The aim of this short sketch is to help readers see clearly the main points that mark the style of each man as it is shown in the book of drawings that he published.

It might be better to bring out these facts by using pictures of such things as we see around us from day to day. To do so would, perhaps, make the subject seem less bookish. That course has its strong points, and I think that going back to the sources will be best, at least for the time, especially as we are to have the privilege of using the best drawings of these styles that have ever been done.

Chairs Are Commonest Items

The most common thing connected with either of these names is the chair. Most people who are at all interested in early furniture are likely to associate the shield-shaped back with Heppelwhite and the straight-sided back with Sheraton. This is a fairly safe rule, as may be seen from the several forms shown here.

There are some shield backs among Sheraton's designs, but they have a feature of difference. The curve of the top rail in his case is always broken; that is, there are straight lines in it. In the shield-backs of Heppelwhite the curve is always continuous. It is unbroken by lines that are either vertical or horizontal. Compare the last of the Sheraton group with any of Heppelwhite's shield-backs and the difference is evident enough.

At the same time, the straight lines that are so a strong feature of Sheraton's chairs have found sometimes, but very rarely, in those of Heppelwhite. So far as one back shown here goes, it might have come from the pages of the former's book rather than from the latter's, as it did.

Dwelling on this matter of exception may give them too much prominence. It is only fair to make it clear that these two men, whose books of designs were published only two years apart, occasionally had ideas that agreed.

Their Names Stand for Styles

This preference of one of them for the curved line and that of the other for the straight, is one of the basic tests by which we can assign a piece to the master to the other's style. So far as I can learn, there is no piece of furniture existing that is known to have come from the shop of either of these masters. In fact, there is nothing to indicate that Sheraton made any cabinet work at all after he went to London in his fortieth year, in 1790. Before that time he resided about 200 miles away in Stockton-on-Tees.

There was a Heppelwhite shop, under the name of A. Heppelwhite & Co. The "A" stands for Alice, who had been a widow for three years when she published the volume of designs that her husband had produced. Unlike some of the leading French cabinetmakers of that period, the English did not mark their output. This leaves no clew to the actual authorship of the many examples of these styles that have survived the passage of years and the changes in fashion.

This being true, all anyone can say of a certain fine place is, that it is true to type, that it is in the style of one or the other. There is not, so far as we have learned, such a thing as a Heppelwhite or a Sheraton chair, bureau or sideboard that has been proved to be from the hands of either of these men or their employees.

Both of these styles we are think-

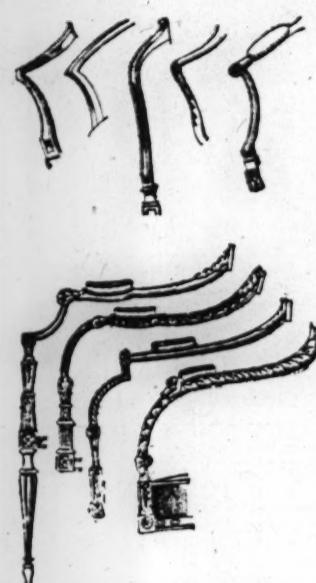
ing about now used much less material than had ever been seen in English furniture before. Sheraton was especially inclined to extreme lightness of construction. He always thought of use first and everything he planned had plenty of strength where needed. The ornament followed, making use of what chances it could find.

The legs of Heppelwhite's chairs were usually square and often tapered. Those of Sheraton were also tapered, but were turned as a rule, and fluted or reeded. His carving was exquisite in detail, as the illustrations here prove. He used it

by the two originators are those referred to. Some of the cabinetmakers who bought their books followed the designs of the author precisely.

Others adapted them with little or much freedom.

Thus chairs came to be made with mixed elements of pattern, even



Reproduced from 'Style in Furniture' by R. Davis Benn, by permission of Longmans, Green & Co.

Round chair legs, fluted or reeded, and often delicately carved, mark Sheraton's design. Here are shown more delicate proportions than Heppelwhite

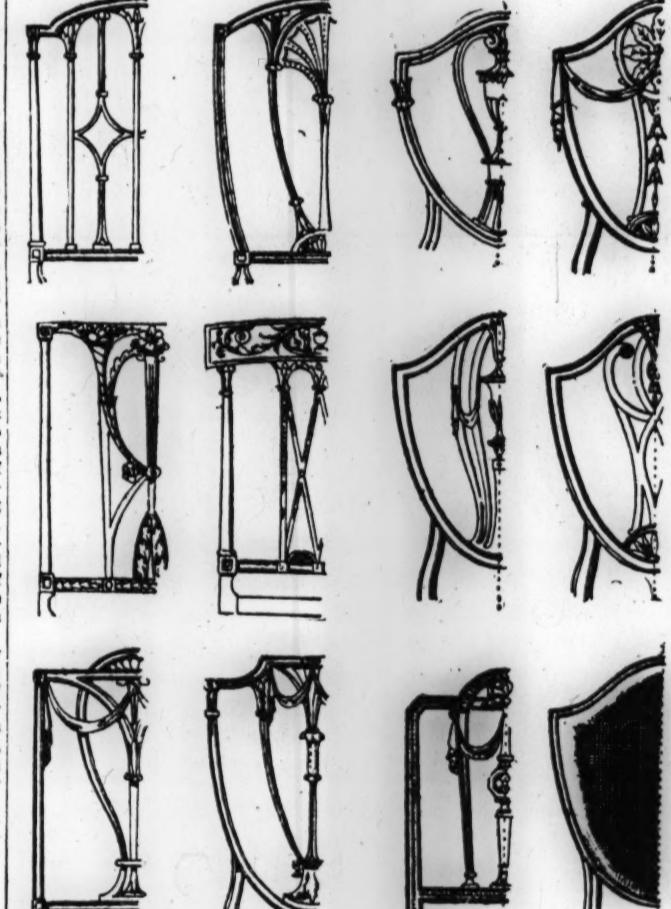
much more than did Heppelwhite who shows preference for the square leg, either plain or with a beaded corner.

There is another noticeable difference that is well to remember. It is that the chair arms of Heppelwhite usually connect with the arm support abruptly, this support being attached to the seat frame back of the front leg. Sheraton's typical arm support is an extension of the front leg, into which the arm is likely to sweep in an easy curve.

Mixed Examples Often Seen

In all these descriptions of style details that were drawn

though an unmixed model was at hand. Another man might not have either the drawings or model, and lacking correct knowledge, would stray still further from the ideals of Heppelwhite or Sheraton. The desire of a customer to have down the exact while getting the main effect of the new style would also lead to deviations from true-to-style practice. So in actual observation of chairs, stocks in shops or those in homes, it is sometimes no simple matter to state just which name should be applied to them. These points that have been brought out are the main ones to consider and should be enough for most tests.



Reproduced from 'Style in Furniture' by R. Davis Benn, by permission of Longmans, Green & Co.

The chair backs of Sheraton are marked by straight lines. When curves appear, they are usually slight.

He, too, shows some shield shapes but none with continuous curves. Sheraton's extreme lightness of construction, in comparison with Heppelwhite's, is seen here

Mixed Miniatures

TWO oval ivory miniatures hung on either side of the Dudley's colonial mirror. One was a blue-eyed, dark-haired man, young and handsome, presumably Great-grandfather Dudley. The other—an older man, brown-haired, keen, brown eyes, a choke "stock," a pin in his shirt front, and a curving, pleasant mouth—Great-uncle Ellery.

Anna and Kate Dudley, sole heirs to the old homestead, gazed at the two miniatures in perplexity. Anna finally turned to her sister, decision on her delicate, worn face.

"Kate, I'm sure the blue-eyed one is Great-grandfather Dudley, editor of a newspaper in Augusta, Me., in the early days. What do you say to letting Ned Aldrich have that one? He wants it, and as long as he has a sentiment about being a newspaper man himself, and is a descendant, why not let him have it now, before he sells for Australia?"

"Well, if you are sure!" replied Kate, dubiously. "I wish we had taken them out before, and learned all about them while Aunt Mary was with us. Packed away in that old trunk for so long, I only knew one was a Dudley and one an Ellery."

But Anna was quite positive, and when Ned Aldrich called the next day for a farewell visit to his spinster aunts, she was presented with the blue-eyed, black-haired ancestor brilliant, young and handsome, un-

hearty, prosperous and interested in antiques.

I'm coming to Boston," he wrote, "on my little trip, and will drop in on you sometime this afternoon. I hear you are thinking of moving to a small heated apartment (good plan), and are getting rid of some of your cumbersome furniture. Now I don't mean tables or chairs, but I would like very much that old miniature of David Ellery. Your aunt Ellen tells me you had it kicking around somewhere. Handsome gentleman, with blue eyes and ruddy skin. If I could have it, I would gladly pay you \$100 for it. I can afford to do this, and perhaps cash would mean more to you just now than the picture of a far-off relative whom you do not remember. Will you tell me where it is?"

"Your aff. uncle Hiram.

Consternation was depicted on the two perplexed faces, as they looked at each other. "My goodness, do you suppose we've made a mistake and given Uncle Ellery to Ned?" gasped Anna.

"Blue eyes, ruddy skin," murmured Kate, rereading the letter. "I'm afraid we have, and Ned sailed last week. Thursday—that's day after tomorrow. Oh, dear! how disappointed Uncle Hiram will be, and oh, my, \$100 would come in very handy just now."

"Why Didn't We Care Then"

"Well, Ned has the blue-eyed, dark-haired one; of course, he didn't know," wailed Anna. "Oh, why didn't I find out all about those miniatures while mother and father were with us? But we didn't care then. We were interested in other things when we were young, the family tree didn't mean much to us."

"Yes, and now look at us! What they call 'land poor' or 'heirloom poor,'" rejoined Kate, soberly. "This big house on our hands no one seems to want, and we can't afford to heat it and run it."

"Now, Kate, don't fret about that now. Ned is out of reach indefinitely, and Uncle Hiram will be here day after tomorrow. We must tell him what we did, and—"

"Anna, let's not tell him," burst out Kate. "We'll say this must be his Uncle Ellery. Don't let him know about the other miniature at all."

"Why, Kate Dudley," Anna's blue eyes, not unlike the Dudley miniature, flashed with anger, mixed with amusement. "Remember the time when you were 15, and cheated in a school examination — and how wretched you were till you told the teacher about it. No, you're not going to disgrace us."

That day dawned, and in the afternoon, Uncle Hiram, stout, ruddy and jovial, appeared. "Well, girls, how goes it?" he greeted them warmly. "You both look as young and spruce as you did 10 years ago when I saw you last."

"We take that with the usual grain of salt, Uncle dear," responded Anna, gayly, "but it's nice to hear you say so, anyway."

"Him," After All

Hiram had little time to spare, so he came to his errand at once.

"Well, Nan, how about the miniature? May I buy it from you?"

Anna's delicate, woe face was flooded with color as she sat in the big winged chair and twisted her hands. But she finally got out her pathetic little confession and Uncle Hiram listened soberly.

"Well, well, that's too bad. Of course I wanted Uncle Ellery, as he's my side of the family, and Ned—he wants the right one, too. He's out of reach, you say. Well, let's have a look at the Dudley miniature before I go."

Anna produced it with fingers that trembled, and Uncle Hiram walked to the window, for a better light.

"Why—why—that's him," he stammered, regardless of grammar. "It's Great-Uncle Ellery, sure!"

"There," cried Kate, in triumph, "what did I say?"

"But—what?" stammered Anna, "you said he had blue eyes and dark hair; this one has brown eyes, and reddish-brown hair."

"Oh, did I? Well, I was wrong—anyway, this is the right man, for your Aunt Ellen said she remembered seeing it, and he had been brown eyes, and a funny little pin in his shirt front. There you are!" and he pointed triumphantly to the pin. "You didn't make a mistake, after all. Remember the nurse in 'Pinafore,' who 'mixed those children up, and not a creature knew it.' Well, good-by, girls, you must run, get an appointment at five. Here's your check, and good luck to you!"

"And braise! Uncle Hiram departed, with Great-Uncle Ellery, absolutely identified, safely stowed away in his inside pocket. E. G. B.

Wanted—Old Pictures of

Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, and large U. S. city, also lithographs of American sailing ships and locomotives. No photographs or book pictures wanted.

A. STAINFORTH

39 Beacon Street BOSTON, MASS.

Just what you want

Decorative

Moore Push Pins

"To Hang Up Things"

10c 3 Sizes 6 Colors

a Block—All Dealers

The Modern Modes in Paris

By AIMEE LOIZEAUX EVANS

SOME of the sharp corners and rough edges are being polished off what the world is pleased to call "modern" art as applied to furniture and furnishings. Suddenly it appears to have been discovered, there is no reason why the things that have to be lived with shouldn't be livable.

There is a rush by the modernists to strike "new notes," create trends and startle again and again an already well-stocked public. Perhaps that is a great deal of jazz in all this effort, but there is also a great deal of refreshing newness, simplicity of line and, here and there, a stroke of genius.

Whether it is genius or not, liveliness and sunshine have been injected into the modernistic by the latest comer in commercialized modernism, the "Athelia" studios—for they are all studios nowadays, instead of departments. This has lately been inaugurated at "Aux Trois Quartiers," last of the downtown department stores to take to creating modern art on a big scale.

Antique and 1929 Side by Side

Curiously enough, this store, long noted for its excellent antique department, has put the new alongside the old. Through open archways one walks from the past to the present—or, perhaps the future, for one's progress supposed to be one jump ahead of even the calendar.

Robert Bloch, modern designer of "Athelia," is the one who thinks it ought to be possible to live comfortably

with modern art and who also has the sunshine theory. As he couldn't suddenly change the people, he decided to change the art and bring the two into closer relation, put them on easy speaking terms. This is done with modern art on the walls, with the sunshine theory. As each mirror is lined with orange and each table set in front of it. This table can be enlarged to seat 12, thus solving the dining problem.

All Comforts for Little Folks

The nursery is a real triumph in liveliness, for it achieves a cleanliness easy to maintain, at the same time avoiding that clinical air. Its walls are soft golden yellow, with cream woodwork with a lacquer-red trim. The low window seat is padded with a deeper yellow linen, and the floor is covered with dull red linoleum. A long, low shelf, with a red edge running clear across one side has lower, shorter shelves underneath. Still below that is a long space for the storage of toys, fitted with sliding doors with immense red knobs easily pushed by little fingers.

There is a cunning crib of oval shape, with a solid wood base and a long, very low day bed, both covered with the same material as the curtains, a gay printed linen in orange, dull yellow and green.

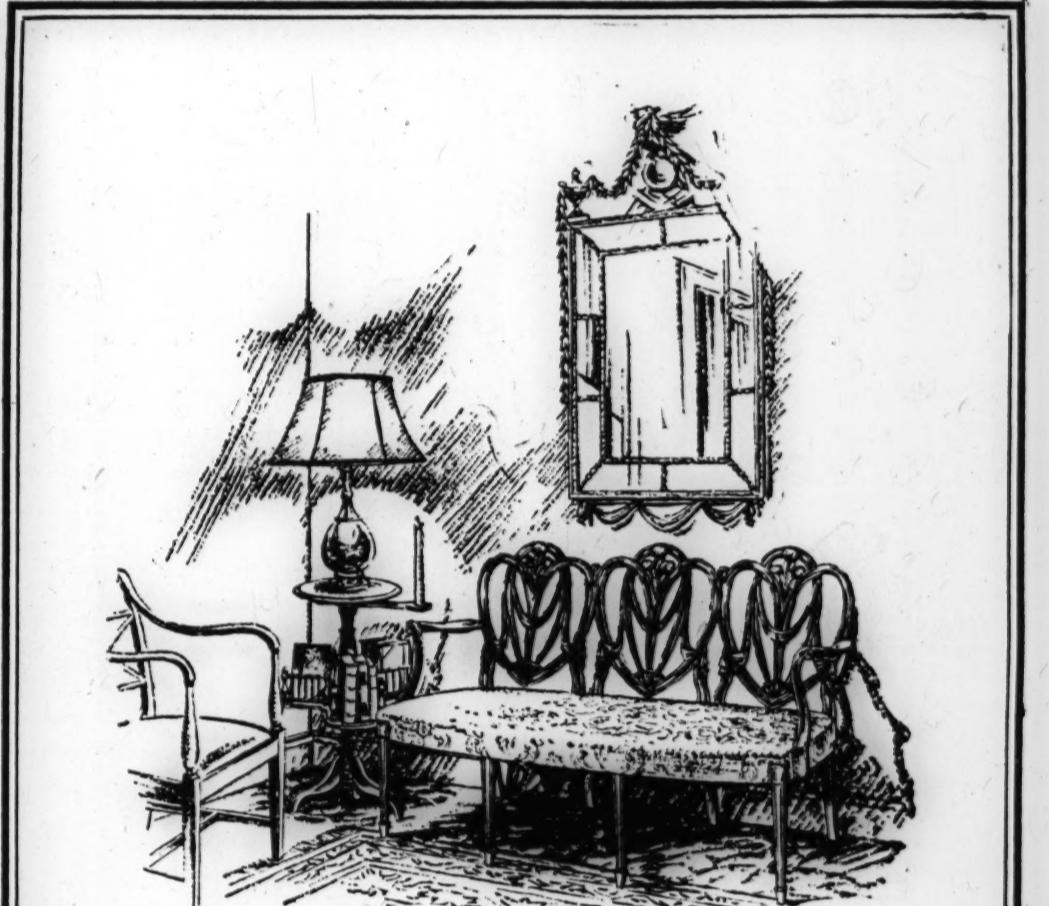
A very low chiffonier has two deep drawers with huge red knobs for handles. The wardrobe, with a long mirror set in its door, has both hanging and cupboard spaces for clothing inside. A tiny desk-table stands in a good light and a cozy miniature armchair is drawn up to a low round table, set with a faience tea service.

A finishing touch is a long, low, built-in bench of oval shape, with a solid wood base and a long, low day bed, both covered with the same material as the curtains, a dull yellow and green.

The studio "Athelia" will be a permanent exposition. Combating that lack of warmth which is the criticism given a great many in the ultra modern style, Bloch has skillfully imitated the sun's rays by clever lighting effects, thus transforming a dark bedroom into a sunny one. The window, which presumably opens upon a dark court, has its glass completely covered with golden yellow silk, illuminated from behind so that the whole room seems charged with veiled sunshine.

The small salon shows a charming arrangement suitable for a one-room apartment. Save for the alcove and indented spaces, which are covered with a silver-beige homespun, the walls are painted a soft gray beige.

The built-in shelves runs along the entire side of the room, opening at the top to open bookshelves on either side of the fireplace. Over the fireplace and painted directly on the wall surface is a modern still life in delicate jade, orange and silver, flanked on either side by square niches lined with mir-



New Shipment of English Antiques

18th Century mahogany slant front desks \$125 to \$300

Sheraton chests of drawers \$95 to \$250

Six Sheraton chairs, set \$375

18th Century three-peDESTAL dining room tables \$650

Sheraton sideboard \$600

18th Century small occasional tables \$75 to \$150

17th & 18th Century Ancestral oil paintings \$50 to \$500

18th Century Pedestal desks \$175 to \$450

Fine Hepplewhite settee \$500

Six Victorian dining room chairs, set \$100

Early 18th Century large pine bookcase \$75

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BULLS RAMPANT IN STEELS AND SPECIALTIES

American Telephone Reaches New Peak at 300 Share
—Closing Is Strong

NEW YORK (P)—Rampant bulls were centering in the steel companies and stocks of newsmen raged in the market. Weekend profit-taking did not fail to make its appearance for the most part was readily absorbed.

More than three dozen issues reached record levels, including such leading stocks as United States Steel, International Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, International Telephone, American Can & U.S. Industrial Alumina, and A.M.F. Industrial Aluminum.

Gains ran up a number of 10 points in Allied Steel. The market was

under command at the opening of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday morning but bulls quickly regained control of the situation, pushing the

stock half hour later when it was

heavy.

There were several recessions

throughout the day, and a spring-

ing of stocks sagged below yester-

day's close.

There was practically nothing in the

days news to affect the market. The

market was trade reviews

and little change in the satisfac-

tory conditions in most lines, and in

general forecast remained impetus

in the fall.

There was no money market today

and a 3.7 per cent call loan rate

prevailed over the weekend. Somewhat

more money is expected next week

with the approach of the month-end.

Republic Steel Leads.

Republic Steel assumed the lead

in the steel group, selling up

more than 120 points to a new peak

above 1200. Heavy buying was attri-

buted to forecasts of high earnings

in the new welded pipe process.

U.S. Steel, after its early decline, had

reached a new high above 260,

Bethlehem Steel rebounded about

140, Inland

pointed to a new peak above 140. Inland

rose about 5 and 6 points to re-

cord levels.

American Telephone mounted more

than 5 points, reaching 300 for the

first time, and International Telephone

rose 6 and 7 points to reach new

record territory above 145. Western

Union sold up nearly 7 points to a

new record price at 210. Radio, how-

ever, failed to follow the movement in

this group, slipping back a couple of

points.

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ever, failed to follow the movement in

this group, slipping back a couple of

points.

International Telephone convertible

4% today soared to record heights in

the bond market, carrying with it up-

wardly the entire speculative list upward. The investment section was

practically ignored in the two-hour

trading period.

The value of the International

Telephone convertible fell to a high price

of \$100, having been renewed talk

of 11 points, and retained all but a

couple of points of their gain at the

close. American Telephone convertible

4% duplicated the performance of

their stock, selling at a new high

above 210 on an advance of more

than 20 points.

The close was strong. Total sales

approximated 2,100,000 shares.

Bonds Stronger.

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DIVIDENDS.

Cheasapeake Corporation declared the

regular quarterly dividend of \$100 per

share of stock of record Sept. 6.

Southeastern Bell Telephone Company

declared the regular quarterly dividend

of \$100 per share of stock of record

Sept. 6.

Budd & Allan Railroad declared the

regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share

due at this time payable Sept. 10.

Stock of record Aug. 10.

Midway Express Company

declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$100 per share of stock of record Sept. 10.

This is the stock not yet exchanged for Rail-

way & Express Company.

Patriot Mines & Enterprises declared a fourth regular interim dividend

fourth regular interim dividend

Railway Express Agency declared the

regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents

payable Sept. 10 to stock of record

Sept. 10.

Adams Express Company declared the

regular quarterly dividends of \$100 per

share of stock of record Sept. 10.

Payable Sept. 10 to stock of record

Sept. 10.

Ward Bakelite Corporation declared the

regular quarterly preferred dividend of

\$100 per share of stock of record

Sept. 10.

Payable Sept. 10 to stock of record

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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Some Recession in Industry
in United States—Great
Britain's Exports Up

Business' outlook at high levels in the United States. While recession is not more marked, manufacturing activity generally is holding its level far above that usual at this time of the year.

The money market remains firm with little money loaned over 2 per cent. The general outlook for the months shows a remarkable activity in trade and industry. The expansion of the autumn months is expected to be of considerable proportions.

A branch of industry has great importance in the last year, and that is trade. It is indicated in the early earnings reports of numerous petroleum companies. Heavy production continues to be an adverse factor, however. Crude output figures for many have shown increases and in a number of instances lately have shown new peaks reached.

Steel on Sound Basis

Steel operations have declined further this week, but are still well ahead of the normal autumn rate. An observation of interest has been made that small steel companies have been standing up to their year-round industrial expansion. The steel shares listed on the New York stock market have shown only moderate advances and are selling relatively advanced from the three-earns point of view, than other classes of stocks.

Business through, as measured by check payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, was smaller in the week ended Aug. 17 than in the previous week, but substantially greater than in the corresponding week last year.

Distribution of merchandise, as indicated by latest reports on car loadings, was lower than in the like week of 1928. The general index of wholesale prices declined from the preceding week, and was approximately 3 per cent under the level of a year ago.

Bank clearings amounted to \$22,183,000 this week, a gain of 36.7 per cent over the corresponding week last year.

Financing by bonds totalled \$55,340,000, compared with \$31,957,000 last week, and with \$5,523,500 in the like week of 1928.

Reports from Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN: Overseas trade figures for July issued by the Government Board of Trade showed that British imports decreased 2 per cent as compared with a year ago.

British exports were 9 per cent larger and were 10 per cent in excess of the unusually low figure for June. The value of re-export was 6 per cent.

BRAZIL: Money has been easier and foreign conditions are much improved in Brazil, according to cable reports to the United States Board of Trade. Current imports are still due up to extremely large stocks.

SWEDEN: Business expansion in Sweden is reflected in recent reports on the registration of new companies in that country. During the quarter ended June 30 a total of 291 new companies were formed.

BELGIUM: A generally favorable trade situation is reported from Belgium. Metallurgical industries are receiving a good volume of orders, and the cement and glass industries are experiencing normal conditions.

Textile industry, however, is quiet, and retail trade, particularly the tourist trade, has been fair.

Leading Stock Markets

Sentiment in the New York stock market has been cheerful this week, to be favored throughout the period, although in a few days, market action repeated itself by showing strength for the last few hours of trading in each session, and then declining again toward the close.

An increase of 133,000,000 in broker's loans was followed unexpectedly by a broad and vigorous advance in Friday's market.

Anglo-American and other securities market up well on the London stock market this week. The London stock market has been fairly favorable, a steady decline of gold from London was noted but price of stocks have been well maintained.

Uncertainty over the Hagedon contract had a restrictive influence in the Paris market early in the week, but a generally steady tone prevailed.

Trading was more active toward the close of the week with price trends.

The Berlin Bourse was unsettled by the Frankfurt Insurance Company, but with reports that banks would support the company to prevent further losses, apprehension was lessened and the price of stocks deviated a better time toward the close of the week, however, the tendency of prices was again toward weakness with declines moderate.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET SALES ARE SMALL FOR WEEK

REPORT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAIRFALL RIVER, Mass.— A broadening of inquiry was conspicuous this week in the local cloth market, but sales did not reach any great volume.

Prices on print cloth have generally fallen, with twills being somewhat easier.

The market is reported practically sold on 4,375 sets, with the average also being a source. The former sales at from 10 to 12 cents, and the latter held firm at 10 cents. Warped satins also figured in the week's business.

Quarries and combed cloths sold in moderate lots of moderate size, occasional sales were reported for 36-inch goods and narrow widths.

In the medium width trading was for the most part confined to the 33x36 inch, 36x40, selling at 33x36 and the most narrow sold for the narrowest quantity on contracts.

Today's quotations on standard prints were: 38x36, 64x68, 80x84, 83x85, 86x88, 27x36, 64x88, 36, and 25x36, 40x.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

PORTLAND ELECTRIC POWER

July gross.....\$147,000,000

*Net income.....\$1,192,776

*Net income.....\$1,192,776

*After taxes, interest and depreciation.

COPPER PRICES FIRM

Totalled 3,000,000 pounds copper,

2,000,000 pounds copper,

1,000,000 pounds copper,

800,000 pounds copper,

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200 exatograms copper,

100 exatograms copper,

50 exatograms copper,

20 exatograms copper,

10 exatograms copper,

5 exatograms copper,

2 exatograms copper,

1 exatogram copper,

500 zettograms copper,

200 zettograms copper,

100 zettograms copper,

50 zettograms copper,

20 zettograms copper,

10 zettograms copper,</p

RELIGIOUS BILL TOO LIBERAL, SAY RUMANIAN JEWS

Leaders Feel New Measure
Menaces Jewish Unity
and Strength

Knot Hole Gang at St. Louis Loyal Rooters of Cardinal Team

How Lads Who Earn Right to Attend Learn Rules of Living

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Hey, fellows, team's home today! Let's go!"

There was a thrill still recalled with satisfaction by many who have reached maturity. The thrill was not measurably dimmed by lack of funds, for youthful minds and hearts had another means of witnessing the contest, namely by peeking through a hole in the fence.

The boys of St. Louis, Mo., belong to an organization which has come to be known as the Cardinal Knot Hole Gang. The management of the St. Louis National Baseball Club, whose team is popularly called the Cardinals, has devised and put into successful practice a plan whereby lads may have free access to most of the games played by the club on its home ground.

How the Club Started

Shortly after the season of 1917 began, the management of this baseball club decided to admit free to its weekday games boys between the ages of 10 and 16 who desired to come, and who could be vouched for by some community organization.

Sunday schools, the Boy Scouts, the Big Brothers, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Park Department of the Municipal Playgrounds, and the public schools recommended boys to membership and issued tickets.

Any boy desiring to join the Knot Hole Gang must associate himself with one of these agencies and provide to obey the regulations.

There are different Jewish organizations—the three chief being the American Union, the Spanish Jews and the Nationalists or Zionists. As far as general rule these various groups are strong in different parts of the country so that there is no really community organization, usually but one Jewish organization. The former law of cuts favored this state of affairs.

Now, however, by the new law practically all restrictions have been removed so that the Jews may organize as they like. There may be many clubs, sets and charitable societies. This freedom seems to menace Jewish discipline and to threaten the unity and strength of the Jewish organizations. It may also lead to jousts between new and old sets in regard to property. It is probable that most of the dissatisfaction comes not from the Jewish masses but from the present Jewish leaders who until now have had a monopoly, that seems like anarchy.

This granting of complete religious freedom is in line with the fundamentals of the National-Peasant Party, now in power, and if the Jews of Rumania want to preserve their unity they are absolutely free to do so, though without the help of the state.

Terms of Agreement

When a lad has fully satisfied his sponsor, there is issued to him a card testifying that he has become a regular member of the Cardinal Knot Hole Gang, and as such has subscribed to certain stipulations printed on the back of the card. These are as follows:

In becoming a member of the Cardinal Knot Hole Gang and in accepting the terms of the games of the Cardinals, I agree that:

1. I will not at any time skip school to attend a game.

2. I will attend no game against the wishes of my parents or my employer.

3. I will uphold the principles of clean speech, clean sports and clean

Three Strikes and Out!



Peeking Through the Knot Hole at the Ball Park.

holes and will stand with the rest of the Gang against cigarettes and profane language on the field.

I understand that a breaking of this agreement may cost me my membership in the Cardinal Knot Hole Gang.

Provision for admittance to the ball park provides that the boys shall be seated together in stands reserved for them and under supervision and restraint as to conduct; every effort is made to impress them that they are guests whose presence is desired and appreciated. In the words of the club management: "Everything possible is done to make the boys realize that they belong to a regular organization in which they should take pride and whose membership they should prize. This contemplates doing more for them than merely admitting them to games."

How the Club Has Grown

The first year of the plan's operation was largely experimental, yet it witnessed a small army of 12,000 boys seeking membership. Last year there were 25,298 members registered, representing 423 agencies. One single club had an attendance of 5385 enthusiastic patron-members. So firmly has the plan become a part of the thought of the club management and of the community that its continuance is accepted as a matter of course.

Indeed, the club management states that its only desire is to find means to broaden the activity into greater usefulness to those lads who have heretofore "been able only to peek through knotholes, climb telegraph poles, or perch on the limbs of trees" in order to see a ball game.

Serbian Pre-War Debt to Be Paid in Gold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—According to a decision just rendered by the International Court at The Hague, Yugoslavia must pay the pre-war debts of Serbia in gold. These loans, five in number, were given to Serbia by France at various intervals from 1895 to 1912 and amounted originally to 815,305,500 dinars.

Yugoslavia, as both the franc and the dinar have depreciated, Serbia wanted to liquidate these obligations at less than par, but the court refused to allow this.

The decision, which was a surprise to Jugoslavia brings the debts in question up to about 9,000,000,000 dinars instead of less than 1,000,000,000.

And the most interesting feature of the case is that the ones to profit from this decision are for the most part not France nor Frenchmen, but Serbian bankers who bought up the obligations years ago for about 10% on the dollar.

Traces of Roman Occupation of Britain Searched For by Men and Women Diggers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—In all parts of Great Britain men and women will be digging into the earth this summer intent on discovering survivals of the Roman occupation of Britain.

The writer went on a sight-seeing expedition under the auspices of a couple of Polish guides. On trying to enter a certain building the party found every difficulty put in its way, until two of its members explained discreetly that they were leaving for London in a few hours. English? Yes? All difficulties immediately vanished.

Apart from the racial question, Danzig, though no longer incorporated in the Reich, is unmistakably German; there are certain economic issues which cause annoyance. Danzigers are aroused by the progress of the upstart port of Gdynia created on Polish soil not 20 miles away. They also resent somewhat the "invasion" of Polish business men.

Reasons for Rivalry

Among the major questions which have agitated Polish-Danzig relations may be cited the affair of the pillar boxes—trivial in itself, but involving the question whether Poland had a privileged position in the town as well as in the port of Danzig—and the affair of the Westphaler, where Poland tried to establish an ammunition dump to the great indignation of the Danzigers, who declared the dump would be a menace to safety.

Both cases went to the League, with the result that Poland won a tempered victory in the first, and Danzig in the second. The pillar boxes are still there, and the obnoxious traveler who arrives at Danzig by sea will still pass a secluded spot at the entrance to the Vistula Canal guarded by a Polish sentry.

It is not easy to decide what extent the Danzigers are right in thinking that Gdynia is depriving them of business. Danzig has a number of unemployed, but so has the German port of Stettin, further to the west. The capacity of Danzig Harbor is limited by the length of the wharves along the arms of the Vistula upon which the town is built. It would be an extremely expensive business to expand the port beyond its present size.

Danzig Able to Expand

Gdynia, on the other hand, is being built on the open sea and can expand indefinitely without great difficulty, and for an outlay not prohibitive. Its present capacity is about 2,000,000 tons of cargo a year and rapidly developing. The population is 300,000, and the annual natural increase nearly 50,000.

Nowhere in the world perhaps will you see so many children, and the natural resources of the country are scarcely scratched. Given peace and reasonably good government, there can be little doubt that in the years to come both Danzig and Gdynia will be taxed to their utmost capacity to deal with growing volume of traffic.

Apart from this, however, it must be said that Danzig itself was partly responsible for Poland's decision to have a port of its own. During the war between Poland and the Soviets in 1920, Danzig, on the plea of main-taining its neutrality, refused to un-

MARINER'S BOON SOUGHT IN WAY TO PIERCE FOGS

Lighthouse Conference of 21 Nations Held in Trinity House, London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It was fitting that the recent first International Lighthouse Conference should be held in London in Trinity House, for Trinity House, with its multifarious activities for seafaring men is the outcome of the old days when the monks on the seacoasts of England were responsible for the beacons which warned vessels by night of their approach to land. The conference was attended by delegates from 21 countries.

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menaces Jewish unity
and strength

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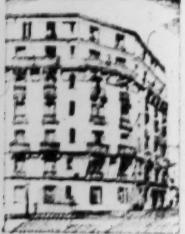
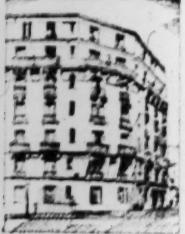
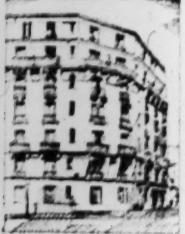
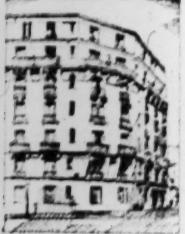
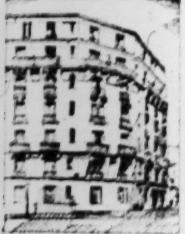
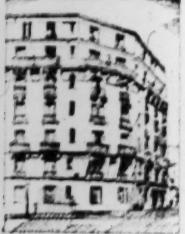
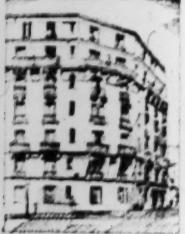
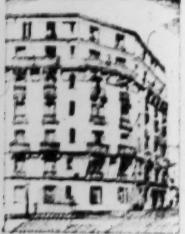
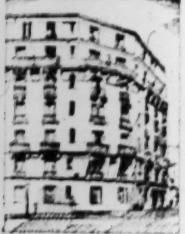
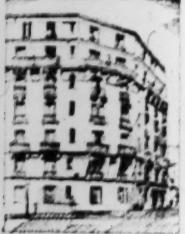
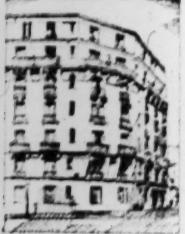
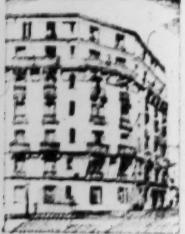
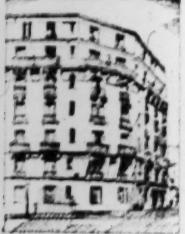
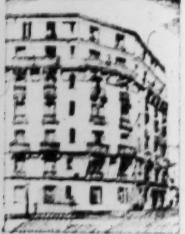
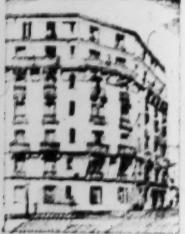
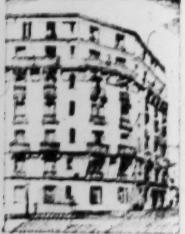
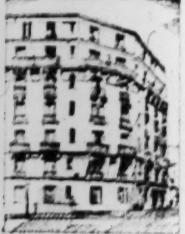
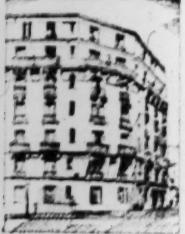
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THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material

In the Last Issue. They Are Answered

in Another Column in This Issue.

One Minute Biographies.



Who: CHARLEMAGNE.

Where: France.

When: Eighth and ninth centuries.

Why famous: A French king who established the feudal system of empire; the first king to extend his powers until absolute sovereignty had been transferred from church to state; the man who systematically introduced classic culture to the Germanic peoples.

The elder son of Pippin the Short, he inherited domains among the Frankish tribes, later acquiring those of his brother Carloman. Never a brilliant militarist, he yet became ruler of the most extensive domains since the ancient Roman Empire. Through his genius for making conditions and encouraging local feudal rule under his protectorate, as well as by conquest, he acquired all of Central Europe, including the land of the Franks, Saxons, and Bavarians, the territory of the Lombards in north Italy, Saracen in north Spain, and concessions in Jerusalem. The year 800 gave him his coronation as Emperor of St. Peter's in Rome.

He extended classic learning. About his court he gathered great scholars, including Alcuin, an Englishman from the school of York and a student in Italy, and Einhard, his Frankish friend and his biographer. The children of the court were given classic instruction. The king himself was a learned student, acquiring a reading knowledge of his own tongue and of Latin and Greek, but penmanship he never mastered. He was zealous, however, for his people. He was patron of the school at Tours under Alcuin, the model for the schools ordered by him in every diocese.

Although a figure of history of the first importance, Charlemagne has become the center of an idealistic tradition strikingly similar to that which has gathered around the English King Arthur. The latter had his Knights of the Round Table, the former his twelve Paladins. King Arthur wielded his sword Excalibur; Charlemagne his bright blade Joyeuse. The Knights of the Round Table in quest of the Holy Grail, the Paladins to rescue Jerusalem from the Moslems. The deeds of Charlemagne and his Paladins were made the subject of many a chanson de geste sung by the wandering troubadours in his own day and long after, of which the most noble is the majestic Chanson de Roland.

It is said that he was a constant reader of St. Augustine's De Civitate dei, and made the government of the ideal holy city the model by which he sought to rule his own temporal domains in a manner pleasing to God. This duty he carried out grandly and on the whole beneficially.

Today we think "adamant" as nouns and adjective, and "adamantine" as adjective to various real or imagined metals or minerals characterized by extreme hardness. In general and poetically, anything of impenetrable hardness may be compared to adamant or its impregnability termed adamantine, as an "adamant heart" and "adamantine justice."

We emphasize the first syllable of adamant. Sound the first and third as in am, second as in sofa.

"On rocks of adamant it stands secure."

Note: Webster's First choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Rustic: "The old inn must be dimcult to paint—why don't they've sent down to 'ave a go at it?"

The Shrinking Audience

In a small northern town a company of barnstormers was playing to a meager audience. The villain dragged the shrinking heroine down the stage to the footlights, and when he hissed, "Are we alone?" "No, guv'nor," interrupted the lone occupant of the gallery, "not tonight you ain't, but you will be tomorrow night!"—Montreal Daily Star.

First Loop-the-loop

Adolphe Pegoud was the first flier to loop-the-loop. The stunt was performed near Paris in September, 1913, in a Bleriot monoplane.

For Visibility

Because orange colored objects are most easily distinguished at long distances the attendants at an airfield at Kansas City, Mo., have been outfitted with orange overalls so pilots preparing to land can readily them.

For Visibility

The Lady: "Oh, there is still some dew on the wonderful flowers you brought me."

Her Beau (absently): "Yes, I know, but I'll settle up for them on pay day!"—Detroit Star.

The Style

"Is the furniture in their home modern?"

"Sure! It's all antique."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Nothing to It

Writer (who has just been turned down): "But perhaps you could use this article if I were to tell it down."

Editor: "Not good at all. If you were to take a gallon of water and boil it down to a pint, it would still be water!"—Inverness Courier.

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Conciliation Again a Victor

THE victory of reason over self-will and strife in the Lancashire cotton trade wages dispute, signified by the award of the arbitration board—which, as told in a dispatch from London, unanimously decided that the employers' case for wage reduction had been proved, but fixed the amount at 6½ per cent, or one-half the amount sought—is one of the most hopeful events in British industry since the war. If its only effect were the immediate one of bringing to an end a conflict involving the cessation of nearly all the mills, the unemployment of half a million operatives and the most severe damage that could possibly be inflicted in existing circumstances, both to the British cotton industry and to the general trade of the country, its importance could hardly be exaggerated.

It is likely to have results far greater than these, however. For many years before the war industrial relations in the cotton industry were held up as an example to all other workers and employers. Under the famous Brooklands Agreement, negotiated in 1893, there was a long period of peace and stability, and the machinery for collective bargaining developed under this agreement was described by Sidney Webb in "Industrial Democracy" as approaching the ideal.

Under the difficult post-war conditions, with declining trade and financial embarrassment, the tendency to engage in disputes and trials of strength has been increasingly manifest. This explains the breakdown of the pre-stoppage negotiations and the failure of the first mediation efforts of the Ministry of Labor. The culmination of the tendency in the three weeks' stoppage preceding the full acceptance of the idea of arbitration, which had been proposed by the operatives and rejected by the employers, had vividly revealed to both sides the perils of conflict and the urgent necessity for a return to the former method of conciliation and peaceful agreement.

An additional reason for the belief that this recourse to arbitration marks the beginning of a new era of better relations in the cotton industry is to be found in the readiness expressed on both sides to consider a suggestion by Sir Horace Wilson, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Labor, that a standing joint consultative committee with an independent chairman should be set up to promote in every possible way the efficiency and economic welfare of the industry. If this suggestion is definitely adopted, the lead of the cotton employers and the trade unions will give a powerful impetus to the wider movement initiated by Lord Melchett's group of employers and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress for the development of industrial co-operation.

Events leading to the calling off of the stoppage and the resort to arbitration prove that, even in circumstances of apparently hopeless deadlock, an unremitting conciliatory effort can achieve success.

Ramsay MacDonald's airplane flight from Lossiemouth to Edinburgh to discuss the advantages of arbitration with the employers' representatives, the visit of the officials of the Trade Union Congress to Manchester to consult with the leaders of the operatives, and, finally, the persuasive arguments of Sir Horace Wilson and his assistants were all factors of the greatest importance in breaking down the existing intractability.

The causes of industrial peace, of arbitration as a means of preventing or limiting calamitous struggles, and of a closer co-operation between employers and workers in wider matters than wages and working conditions, have all been splendidly served by this threefold mediation now brought to what appears to be an equitable judicial conclusion.

That Crookless Squash

THE ungainly camel, with its curving neck and general effect of a shaggy mountain taking a morning walk, has long been an object of curious interest, but no less than its cousin of the vegetable kingdom, the summer squash.

Many gardeners have studied the topography of this oddity, and wondered how it developed all its humps and furrows. As a household delicacy the squash has its merits, but as an object of beauty it is nothing less than a comic valentine. It is therefore good news to learn that the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station has succeeded in removing the crook from the vegetable's neck, and that henceforth it will look like a fine yellow cucumber. Now for the moral of the tale.

The ordinary garden variety orator likewise needs some horticultural attention. Have you ever watched him rise at a meeting, adjust his chin, and then blithely announce that "he did not come to make a speech," when all the time he is fairly bubbling over with observations?

And have you also noticed how extra words and phrases sprinkle the conversation of the average human being? The crux should now be taken out of the situation, the dawn out of a new era, the public out of an auction, and opinion out of consensus. Ready talkers who interlard casual remarks with "My dear," "Now listen," "You see," "If you know what I mean," should carefully heed the lesson presented by the remodeled squash. To quote a

Gilbert-Sullivan refrain, many old speech favorites "never would be missed."

First of all, farsighted reformers will probably feel impelled to take the squeak out of the automobile, the static out of the radio, the bump out of the road, and the starch out of a newly laundered soft collar. After that, the sky is the limit. Thus will the squash, minus its crook, prove its right to enduring fame.

China Suspects a Hidden Hand

CHINA, insisting that she is being goaded and imposed upon beyond endurance by the Russian Soviet Government, has appealed to the powers through an identical note, seeking to justify her course if she is compelled to resist by force of arms. In the Western world during the last few weeks there has been growing assurance that sanity and patience would combine to placate the dispute between the two nations which for the moment seemed to threaten immediate war. A study of China's note to neutral nations can hardly fail to cause a doubt as to the sincerity of the Soviet's attitude. If, as China alleges, the possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway is being made a mere pretext to distract the attention of Europe and the United States from more significant activities, the safety of China will not be assured even if this dispute is compromised.

The charge laid at the door of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the old one which it has so often faced. It is that under the present ruling régime there is being carried on in China that system of organized propaganda which Lenin and Trotzky hoped would convert all the world to Communism. China alleges that for two years or more these efforts have been carried on in that country, the finances being supplied from the misappropriated revenues of the railroad which is now the subject of controversy, as well as those of other Soviet-controlled institutions and industries.

What is the immediate objective sought by Moscow? China says it is the overthrow of the Chinese Government, coupled with the destruction of China's entire political and economic system. If these charges are founded upon fact, it is not difficult, under all the circumstances, to understand why Russia, fortified and prepared to undertake an armed invasion, has been biding its opportunity in the belief that China would make itself the aggressor in the eyes of the people of the West.

China, which, it seemed a few years ago, might be destined to become a pawn in the hands of Communist leaders, has offered strong and heretofore successful resistance to the spread of Soviet doctrines. Is it the hope of Russian radicals that what they failed to accomplish by secret means can now be more successfully done by conquest of arms? China is not the goal of the ambitious world revolutionists. Convinced or conquered, it will be a stepping stone in the march of Communism toward the West.

Lifting a "Ghost's" Mask

THOSE who have puzzled over the source of anonymous books, magazine and newspaper articles are facing a new problem in attempting to decipher the identity of many modern authors. This is due to an increasing tendency to employ "ghosts" both in the United States and abroad.

The "ghost" writers have been defined as those whose works are published under the signatures of celebrated persons "(a) too illiterate to write, (b) too lazy to write, (c) too conscious of their own importance to soil their fingers with ink, or (d) just too awful when they do write."

The definition is from one reply to inquiries on the subject made by the British Institute of Journalists. The investigation—as might be expected in editorial circles—was productive of widely divergent opinions. Some publishers felt that "ghosting" might be allowable within certain limits, while others completely disparaged the practice.

Those who justified it appeared to take the stand that the writer, like the mechanic, may sell his talents wherever they bring a reasonable return, despite the fact that his work appears beneath another's trade-mark. They overlook the point that more is involved than the matter of personal credit. The strength of the pen lies in the fact that the author assumes responsibility for his statements. A system which strikes at this fundamental is always misleading and oftentimes malicious.

Stories by famous aviators, autobiographies by celebrated actresses, articles by athletes, essays by corporation presidents are repeatedly written by someone else who often supplies the views and opinions as well as the technique.

To offset this and still permit the prominent use of "box-office" names, some publishers are adopting the double by-line. This reads: "The Story of My Success, by John Bigbusiness, as told to William Quill." It is a sagacious step, for the public cannot be expected to give credence to the written word where it has reason to doubt the authenticity of authorship.

A Memorial Forever New

THE large, rural, mid-Victorian house in Cummington, Mass., which sheltered the boyhood days of William Cullen Bryant, has just been opened to the public as a memorial. It was here that, at the age of seventeen, he wrote "Thanatopsis," the poem which is judged by many to have marked the beginning of poetry in America.

With the house is 200 acres of rolling meadows and forested hills—an ideal refuge for the little creatures of the woods and for the larger creatures of the towns and cities.

That this small spot of old New England remains practically unmoleded by the sometimes vandal-like march of progress, which has trodden down so much of America's natural charm, is a thing for which the country should be grateful. That its almost primitive condition should be allowed to remain, so far as possible, a perpetual oasis of rural tranquility, seems likewise desirable. But that it may have a further and higher mission than that of being maintained as a mere recreational show place, a mission more fittingly commemorative than just remaining a pleasant reminder of a great name, is a

thought still more gratifying. And such a thought was voiced at the dedication ceremonies by Walter Richard Eaton, author and lecturer.

"I would wish," he said, in speaking of the need for a place where young and poorly rewarded genius might be maintained at a small cost, "to see this homestead furnish an environment of unspoiled natural beauty, and in some way furnish also the needed encouragement and stimulation to those who feel its spell and have in them, however dimly, some divine capacity of creative response."

The thought seems worthy of consideration. America, today as never before, perhaps, has need of poets and seers. All too often in the past it has turned an indifferent shoulder to the early efforts of such thinkers, and thus possibly frustrated or delayed their fruition. If, by providing in this sequestered retreat a place of "encouragement and stimulation," the trustees of the old homestead may strengthen the steps of budding genius and thus hasten the coming of new singers, the memorial to William Cullen Bryant need never languish for want of praise.

Using a Musical Tape Measure

TESTS which students at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y., must pass for entrance, promotion and graduation are something different from what used to be known as examinations; and to judge by a monograph which Hazel M. Stanton of the Eastman faculty puts forth they are something of greater general usefulness. They show the school to be more interested in the artistic preparedness of the American people than in the professional advancement of certain ambitious applicants. They signify a hope on the part of the teachers to get hold of the best intellectual material they can find, and to accomplish with it the utmost for the benefit of the community, rather than a desire to furnish knowledge for making a career to a few musically inclined young men and women who happen to come along.

An idea of collectivity, then, replaces that of individuality in education; resides, indeed, in the nature of the tests themselves, which are based on measurement. They ask the student: How much talent have you? How much imagination? How much knack for interpretation? How much technical aptitude? How much gift for rhythm? How much zeal? Questions in quantity largely, though not altogether; for quality of tone in performance and progress in expression are also inquired into.

As Dr. Stanton sets matters forth, the tests enable instructors to tell about the student's future and to estimate production; to determine by response here and reaction there, by the showing, as it were, of calipers and tape-line, a vocalist's, violinist's, pianist's or composer's value to his town, his country or the international public.

When the tests are completed, students are found graded with a precision inevitable, even if somewhat mechanical, into five groups: Safe, probable, possible, doubtful and discouraged. The words indicate the viewpoint of the measurers, not that of the person whose measure is taken. At the one extreme, the student is safe for going on with music; at the other, he is discouraged from continuing the pursuit. Such confidence has Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School, in the system, that he favors, by remark in the foreword of Dr. Stanton's pamphlet, exclusion for all students in the "doubtful" and "discouraged" grades.

A change, truly, has come over music teaching from the days when conservatories, by every inducement salesmanship could devise, sought to bring in pupils. Pedagogic opinion may or may not approve, on the whole, the Eastman scheme of tests; but obviously, from the mere existence of such a thing, American youth has begun in seriousness to learn to sing, play and compose.

Little America Grows Up

Three main houses, a photographic laboratory, three main storerooms, radio and airplane workrooms, a machine shop, two hangars for planes, a magnetic observatory and workroom, a zoological workroom, a gymnasium, a three-tower radio antenna system and an entire system for generating electricity for radio and electric lights—how many small villages in various parts of the world can boast any more than "Little America," the base of the Byrd Expedition at the south pole?

Random Ramblings

With refueling planes now making such ready connections with other air ships which desire to refuel without landing, "gasoline stations" are virtually being established in the air. How long will it be before one can get a "hot dog" on the wing, as it were?

The sliding scale on sugar duties introduced by Senator Smoot will, it is said, if accepted, raise the price of sugar for the American consumer. The consumer is certainly hoping that the scale will not prove of the ascending order.

How many who, as youngsters, used to ride on a load of hay, dreaming of the day when they might take a trip on an ocean liner, are now taking those ocean trips and dreaming of the hayrack rides of yesterday?

A sea sled, designed to cross the ocean at 75 miles an hour with thirty passengers aboard, is being built in an American shipyard. The words of that song may now be changed to "Sliding, sliding, over the bounding main."

After reading that a new dictionary requires 30,000 words to deal with the word "set," it is easy to understand why many hesitate to say offhand whether a hen "sets" or "sits."

A collector recently paid \$3000 for a letter by Edgar Allan Poe mentioning the author's financial difficulties. How much would he have "quoth" for the original "Raven?"

As he looks at the perfect views in camera advertising, the novice wonders who takes the pictures which show snapshots being made.

A clever cartoonist depicts teething rings for the new baby car. Are we to infer that it has its own rattle?

The Passing of Another Covered Wagon

THIS year, we read, the railway companies of Canada have canceled the annual harvest excursion to the wheat fields of the West, and, what is more significant, the excursions may never be resumed. Modern machinery and changed methods of farming have relegated the "harvest special" into the storeroom of the past. It passes, as did the covered wagon and the prospector with his pan. And with them it must have a place in the pageant of American history. For its service was honorable and picturesque and colorful; and it played as mighty a part as any in the building of the West. And, were it not for the harvest train, boys like Jared would never have seen the West, nor had the thick curtain of local pride and provincialism uprooted from before their vision.

When Jared paid his thirteen dollars, back in the early nineteen hundreds, to travel from St. John, N. B., to Winnipeg—one cent a mile to points beyond—he went aboard the harvest train, an awkward country boy, with the bright flame of adventure burning in his heart. Before him lay the West, a land of illimitable fields of golden wheat, where men worked from the first pale gleam of dawn till the last bright gleam of day faded out of the evening sky, and received wages that to his young inexperienced sounded fantastic and legendary.

The men who boarded the train with him were for the most part beings who touched him with fearful awe. Many of them were the veterans of other harvests, and Jared listened to their exaggerated tales with open-mouthed wonder. The boy, Kit Carson, stealing out of Franklin on some westbound wagon train, must have listened to the tales of traders and trappers, and faced the Santa Fe trail with the same deep thrill that was Jared's.

For the harvest train was but the modern version of the wagon train that had only a few years before crawled like an indefatigable caterpillar across an interminable continent. In the bare ruggedness of colonist cars there clung the lingering, robust atmosphere of the Conestoga wagons. There was something in the crowds of harvesters, in their care-free, adventurous going forth, that was but a step removed from the days when lumbering wagons had gone this way before them, to open the prairies to harvest.

It was this that thrilled Jared, moved him the more deeply because he did not understand its significance. As the train crept around the northern shore of the Great Lakes, through a bleak confusion of jagged rocks where flat and fertile prairies seemed but a dim and distant illusion, he turned his eyes upon his traveling companions, and found assurance.

And who were these men who thrilled him? Farm boys like himself, looking forward, not to easy money and visionary schemes, but to the strong and heartening assurance of waiting work, and the beckoning, fruitful prairies; young men from quiet towns, with their eyes fixed upon the promise of growing young cities—Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton; laborers from camp and water front, making their annual pilgrimage to a known and proved Eldorado of unfailing work and top wages; and there, as on every train that crept out of the East, the sprinkling of women, teachers for the most part, the sturdy, courageous ones, leaving a search for urban positions to plant themselves on the prairies where schools stood empty for want of teachers.

The boy left the East armed with a substantial box lunch, one that would last—with the aid of lunch counter

supplements—till Winnipeg was reached. And the train had a schedule that was elastic to the extent of days. As in the days of prairie schooner transportation, one had the assurance of ultimate arrival, but there was no one who could foretell the time; almost every other train had preceded over the harvest special. Accommodations were primitive, the only usable washbowls being the brooks and water tanks at the roadside when the train made one of its frequent and lengthy stops.

And at the end, Winnipeg, a lusty infant of a city. It stood, a vociferously promising, embryonic metropolis, amid the broad silences of encircling wheat. Portage Avenue marched widely in asphalt through lanes of new and pretentious buildings; walked briskly through suburbs of new houses; and trailed off through black and sticky gumbo into the vastness of the "West." Men rushed from home to office with ambitious talk and plans of subdivisions and lots, new streets and expansion. And, just beyond the glimmer of electric lights, the coyotes lifted slim muzzles and uttered their complaining howls to a complacent moon.

A cent a mile from Winnipeg. The immensity of the prairies stretched before Jared, to choose a destination as he wished, and yet the recognized system of choice was simplicity itself. If he had two dollars, the prospective harvester traveled 200 miles, if three dollars, 300 miles, and so on, with Calgary, and the foothills of the Rockies, as the only limit. So Jared chose, and found what he would have found in any other section, the clear gleam of cloudsless harvest skies over an ocean of ripening wheat; the eager welcome of farmers wanting his help; and the men he was to work beside, native westerners, eastern farm boy like himself, and the boomers from "across the line."

These last, the boomers from over the border, were the ones who supplied the color to the harvest crew, who opened new vistas to Jared; these men who had followed the harvest up from Kansas as casually as the farm boy follows the cows home from pasture; hard-working, easy-going men, with the dust of long roads and bad lands upon their shoes, in their feet the urge to keep traveling toward the lure of the urgent job and its accompanying wages, and in their hearts the ready cameraderie of the trail. Some people call them tramps, confusing them with the non-working variety of wanderers, and tramps they may be, but, then, so were Marco Polo, Kit Carson, and Johnny Appleseed.

Through the long day's work in the shining fields, Jared listened to their shouted jests, their talk of far cities and beckoning roads, and the world unrolled before him like a great, shining picture. And at night in the shanty wagon, with the clear, sparkling starlight overhead, and the coyotes encircling howls, he listened enthralled, while Oldland Slim sang "The Big Rock Candy Mountain."

So the harvest excursion may be no more. Modern farm machinery has taken the place of the eastern boy and Oldland Slim. One cannot stay the march of progress, and must admit the usefulness of invention. But machinery, even the most modern and efficient, has its limitations. Man will never make a harvester-thresher that will bring with it the glamorous dreams that Jared and his like brought out of the East; nor will anyone ever invent a machine that will sing "The Big Rock Candy Mountain" as Oldland Slim sang it in the evening after the day's work was done.

B. F.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS
ONE newspaper of long standing has disappeared, and another of a far different character has been founded. Is it a sign of changing times? Le Gaulois, founded in 1868, was pleased to describe itself as "the organ of the aristocracy, of the 'Grande Bourgeoisie' and of high commerce." Its staff included a list of very well-known writers, and it claimed the distinction of being "the most literary of all French newspapers."

Le Gaulois, associated with Figaro, has stopped its presses. The new organ which has recently been established comes from another quarter. La République is a "Republican, Radical and Radical-Social